THE

Bombay Gazette.

NO. 55,224—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—THURSDAY. JANUARY 5. 1911. PRICE: ONE ANNA.

SHIPPING

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
1911				
7th Jan.	SALSETTE	6000	MOREA	10890
14th "	HIMALAYA	6898	.....	.....
21st "	SALSETTE	6000	MOOLTAN	9621
28th "	CALEDONIA	7558	.....	.....
4th Feb.	SALSETTE	6000	CHINA	7932
11th "	DELTA	8053	.....	.....
18th "	SALSETTE	6000	MANTUA	10885
25th "	ARABIA	7923	.....	...
4th March	MALWA	10883	.....	...
11th "	EGYPT	7912	.....	...
18th "	SALSETTE	6000	MACEDONIA	10019
22nd "	* ARCADIA	7000	.....	...
25th "	PERSIA	7951	.....	...
1st April	MARMORA	10809	.....	...
8th "	CALEDONIA	7558	.....	...
15th "	SALSETTE	6000	MOLDAVIA	9000
22nd "	MANTUA	10885	.....	...
29th "	SALSETTE	6000	MONGOLIA	9000
6th May	ARABIA	7903	.....	...
13th "	SALSETTE	6000	MOREA	10890
20th "	EGYPT	7912	.....	...

The above Mail Steamers are fitted with WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.

Passengers for Brindisi transhipped to a connecting Steamer at Port Said.

Tenders leave the BALLARD PIER on day of sailing. All passengers must attend at that place at 12-30 P. M. for Medical Inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

"INTERMEDIATE PASSENGER STEAMER, At Special Rates.

The S. S. "ARCADIA," 7,000 tons, will leave BOMBAY at 2 p.m. on WEDNESDAY, 22nd MARCH, 1911 direct for MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH and LONDON, conveying Passengers in ONE CLASS only at SPECIAL FARES.

	Single.	Return.
To Marseilles	Rs. 499 or Rs. 374	Rs. 748 or Rs. 561
To London by Str.	Rs. 525 or Rs. 437	Rs. 787 or Rs. 656

These rates include the Surtax.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AUSTRALIA AND NEWZEALAND.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits, China and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For Accommodation and further information, apply to

A. H. FROOM, Acting Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. CO.

THE ELLERMAN LINES OF STEAMERS. (CITY AND HALL LINES).

Approximate Sailings from Bombay and Karachi, for Marseilles, Liverpool, etc.

AT REDUCED FARES.

Steamers.	Tons.	Leave Bombay, 1911.	Leave Karachi, 1911.
‡ B. Merton Hall	4327	Feb. 5	...
C. City of Glasgow	6529	.....	Feb. 4
A. City of Vienna	4972	.....	March 4
A. Trafford Hall	5321	March 17	* " 14
C. City of Athens	5594	" 24	* " 21
C. City of Benares	6973	.....	April 8
C. City of Karachi	5557	April 11	...
C. City of York	7705	" 24	* " 21
B. Merton Hall	4327	not fixed.	...
C. City of Glasgow	6529	May 12	* May 9
B. City of Naples	5739	.....	" 17
A. Trafford Hall	5321	" 30	...
C. City of Manchester	5551	.....	June 10
C. City of York	7705	.....	July 15
D. City of Paris	9300	.....	" 19
C. City of Glasgow	6529	.....	August 1
† C. City of Lahore	7163	.....	" 12
A. Trafford Hall	5321	.....	" 24
C. City of Calcutta	7512	.....	Sept. 5
C. City of Manchester	5551	.....	" 12
C. City of Athens	5594	October 1	...
C. City of York	7705	.....	Nov. 2
† C. City of Lahore	7163	.....	" 10
C. City of Benares	6973	.....	" 18
C. City of London	9000	.....	" 24
A. Trafford Hall	5321	.....	Dec. 6
C. City of Athens	5594	.....	" 29

‡ To Marseilles and Manchester.
† Or other steamer.
* Sailing from Karachi and calling at Bombay for passengers only.

A.—1st Class Passenger Steamers fitted throughout with Electric Light and Fans and carrying both Surgeon and Stewardess.

B.—Cargo Boats carrying neither Surgeon nor Stewardess having accommodation for two to twelve passengers.

C.—Steamers which have both First and Second Class accommodation as also Surgeon and Stewardess.

Electric Fans are fitted in all Cabins on A and C Class Steamers free of charge.

Concession granted to families, Railway employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.

Special Reduced rates for European servants, accompanying first class passengers.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of Steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

Sailing dates and fares are subject to alteration without notice.

JOINT SERVICE.
In connection with
NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD, BREMEN,
To Marseilles, Naples, Genoa, Antwerp, Hamburg and Bremen. Through rates of passage money may be obtained. For passages and full particulars apply to Bombay:—Messrs. Ed. Bates & Sons Agency.

KILLICK, NIXON & Co., Agents, Karachi—Messrs. Forbes, Forbes, Campbell & Co., Ltd.

BOMBAY AMERICAN LINE.

DIRECT SAILINGS MONTHLY.

TAKING CARGO FOR NEW YORK, BOSTON, PHILADELPHIA, OR BALTIMORE.

For further particulars regarding freight, etc., apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., TURNER MORRISON & Co., Agents.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—A Selection of Leading Cases. By W. B. H., Re. 1. Apply No. 404 care of "Bombay Gazette" Office.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, Ld.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR KARACHI.

Weekly from Victoria Dock.

Steamer.	Tons.	Sailing.	Date.	Time.	Route via.
Kasara	...	1195	Thurs.	5th Jan.	9 a.m.	via C. M.
Dwarka	...	1695	Fri.	6th Jan.	6 a.m.*	direct.
Linga	...	2171	Mon.	9th Jan.	11 a.m.	†P D & C M

*Or later on arrival of English Mail Steamer.
†Porebunder, Dwarka and Cutch Mandvi.

FOR CUTCH MANDVI KARACHI AND BUSREH (Weekly).

S. S. "Kasara," 1195 tons, on Thursday, 5th Jan. calling (for Mails and Passengers) at Muscat Bushire, Mahomera, also taking Passengers and cargo on through bookings to Ahwaz and Baghdad.

FOR VERAWAL, MANGROLE, KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF (Weekly).

S. S. "Goalpara," 2147 tons, on Monday, the 9th January, calling at Karachi, Pasni, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Dubai, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Koweit.

FOR COAST PORTS, AND CALCUTTA, (Fortnightly.)

A steamer on or about the 14th January.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct).

Frequent sailings, for particulars of which, also as to onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand.

Apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO., Agents, BOMBAY.

4th January, 1911.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES,

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captain.	To Sail on THURSDAY
Australien	6,365	Monton	19th Jan. 1911.
Nera	5,583	Casanova	16th Feb. 1911.
Yarra	4,142	Ristorelli	16th Mar. 1911.
Dumbea	6,685	Rebufat	13th April 1911.
Armand Behic	6,385	Guionnet	11th May 1911.
Caledonien	4,130	.....	8th June 1911.
Oceanien	4,143	.....	6th July 1911.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS.

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the Return Voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's or the Navigazione General Italiana's at Reduced Fares.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on or about.
Dumbea	5,685	Rebufat	27th Jan. 1911.
Armand Behic	6,385	Guionnet	24th Feb. "

For further particulars apply to—

J. da COURTOIS, Abbott Building, Horaby Road. Agent.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT

ACCELERATED LINE TO TRIESTE.

Steamers.	Tons.	Captain.	To sail on.
Bohemia	...	4281	G. Gillhuber	16th Jany. 1911
Africa	...	4719	E. Seberich	1st Feby. "
Praga	...	3905	M. Dabcevich	16th " "
Koerber	...	5423	A. Foresti	1st March "
Bohemia	...	4281	G. Gillhuber	16th " "
Africa	...	4719	E. Seberich	1st April "
Praga	...	3905	M. Dabcevich	16th " "
Koerber	...	5423	A. Foresti	1st May "
Bohemia	...	4281	G. Gillhuber	16th " "
Africa	...	4719	E. Seberich	1st June "

ORDINARY LINE via KARACHI.

Steamers.	Tons.	Captain.	To sail about.
Fr. Ferdinand	...	6046	B. Cobol	29th January.

SPECIAL REDUCED FARES. ACCELERATED LINE.

Saloon Class to Trieste or Venice	Rs. 450 & 500 *
Saloon Class to Trieste or Venice and back	" 675 to 750 *
Saloon Class to London	" 545 " 695 *
Saloon Class to London and back	" 865 " 1020 *
Intermediate Class to Trieste or Venice	350
Intermediate Class to Trieste or Venice and back	" 525
Intermediate Class to London	" 445
Intermediate Class to London and back	" 715

* Fares according to position of cabin and class of Railway.

ORDINARY LINE.

Saloon Class to Trieste or Venice	Rs. 450
" Class to Trieste or Venice and back	" 675
Saloon Class to London	" 545 to 595
" Class to London and back	" 865 to 945

* Fares according to class of Railway.

RETURN TICKETS available for TWO YEARS. ELECTRIC FANS AND LIGHTS are fitted in all the cabins free of charge.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards, Tauren and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN TICKETS are issued to return either by Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles, or Societa Nazionale di Servizi Maritimi from Genoa or Naples to Bombay, or by North German Lloyd from Genoa to Colombo, or vice versa.

STEAMER TO JAPAN via COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamer	Captain	Tons	To sail about
Vorwaerts	B. Bednarz	5990	24th Jan. 1911.

For further information regarding passages apply to

W. DENSO, Agent, Austrian Lloyd S. N. Coy. 52, Churchgate St., Fort, Bombay.

REPAIRS OF Rs. 1-8 within 25 years. I take this opportunity to tell you that Singer's Sewing Machine, which purchased 25 years ago, has required only Rs. 1-8 for repairs, and it is still going strong of all parts.—I, R, Gardener, 10, Forbes Street, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO.,

BANKERS, ARMY, & PASSENGER AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGE & SHIPPING.

PASSAGES	Booked without charge.
BERTHS	Carefully Selected.
STEAMER PLANS	Sent for Inspection.
HANDBOOK	Giving details of Fares, Sailings, &c., gratis.
BAGGAGE	Shipped and Insured.
PASSENGERS	Met on arrival.
CALCUTTA:	GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON:	GRINDLAY & Co.

THE BOMBAY & PERSIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

TO MARSEILLES OR GENOA.

Steamers.	Tons.	Captain.	Leave on or about.
Homayun	3,363	T. L. Molony	8th March
Khosrou	3,768	J. Hannah	23rd March
Homayun	3,363	T. L. Molony	10th May
Khosrou	3,768	J. Hannah	25th May
Homayun	3,363	T. L. Molony	13th July
Khosrou	3,768	J. Hannah	27th July

Excellent accommodation for passengers. Fitted throughout with Electric Light, and carry both Surgeon and Stewardess. Fares Rs. 450 and Rs. 400 according to position of Cabin. For further particulars apply to

M. M. SHIRAZEE, Agent.

No. 1, Ash Lane, Fort.

BANKS.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL £1,200,000
RESERVE FUND £1,600,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS £2,400,000

HEAD OFFICE: 38, Bishopsgate, London E. C.

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

Hamburg	Ipoh (Perak), F. M. S.	Manilla
Bombay	Medan Deli (Sumatra)	Cebu
Calcutta	Singapore	Hongkong
Madras	Kwala Lumpor (F. M. S.)	Foochow
Rangoon	Klang (F. M. States.)	Shanghai
Colombo	Seremban (F. M States.)	Tientsin
Karachi	Bangkok	Hankow
Amritsar	Batavia	Yokohama.
Penang	Sourabaya	Kobe
Tanjong Pagar (Perak F. M. S.)	Saigon	New York

THE CORPORATION grant DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches, and also on the Principal Commercial Cities throughout the world; buy and receive for collection BILLS OF EXCHANGE; issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT; and undertake general Banking Business of every description.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.—Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum Monthly Balances, if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS, and SHARES, bought and sold on account of clients, and also received for safe custody and collection of interest and Dividends when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months and shorter period at rates to be ascertained on application.

OFFICE HOURS 10-30 A.M. to 4 P.M.
Saturdays—11-30 A.M. to 2 P.M.

POST BOX No. 34.

JOHN GREIG, Esplanade Road, Bombay. Agent.

COX & CO.,

BANKERS AND AGENTS.

BOMBAY, RAWAL PINDI, KARACHI, MURREE, AND SRINAGAR (KASHMIR).

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received, rates of INTEREST to be obtained upon application.

LETTERS OF CREDIT issued, and DRAFTS granted on London at the Current Rate of Exchange, and on Branches and Agencies throughout India.

TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made and ADDRESSES Registered in London free of charge.

INSURANCES of every description effected.

SHIPPING, PASSAGE AND AGENCY BUSINESS of every description, including IMPORT and EXPORT of CARGO and BAGGAGE, with STORAGE of Baggage and other goods, effected by COX'S SHIPPING AGENCY, Limited, in connection with Messrs. Cox & Co., SAILING LISTS and HANDBOOK supplied on application.

A copy of the half yearly Balance Sheet will be forwarded on application.

HEAD OFFICE:

16, CHARING CROSS, LONDON, W. S.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK LD.

ESTABLISHED 1880.

CAPITAL PAID UP...Yen. 24,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS ... " 16,600,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES AT:—

Antung-Hsien	Nagasaki
Bombay	Newchwang
Changchun	New York
Dairen (Dalny)	Osaka
Hankow	Peking
Hongkong	Ryojun (Port Arthur)
Honolulu	San Francisco
Kobe	Shanghai
Liaoyang	Tiehling
London	Tientsin
Lyons	Tokyo
Fengtien (Mukden)	

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers, and interest is allowed at two per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 upto Rs. 100,000, provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted,

K. KODAMA, Manager.

Post Box No. 207, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

FASHION AND BEAUTY IN JEWELRY

is to be found in design and colour irrespective of mere cost.

Jewelry has long ceased to be a symbol of wealth; it is now recognised by even the most modest followers of fashion as a necessity, and a necessity which must synchronise with the progress of fashion in dress. To be fashionably dressed it is indispensible to be fashionably Jewelled.

The DISTINCTIVE FEATURE in the JEWELRY of this season is the ROUND FLAT PENDANT or the

JEWELLED PLAQUE

worn with the new *demi-sautoir* Necklet and which is made up in either gold or platinum or in combination. Originally this was a costly conceit, with a foundation of enamel in which was a design, usually of Empire character, in close set diamonds, but the present season is offering the daintiest of these ornaments, which carry the finest gold or platinum trellis work or bars as the base, and lightly and delicately touched with gems.

The INTERCHANGEABLE idea of some of these PLAQUES mounted with Diamonds, is, that they are made with four coloured discs, which can be attached to the back of the ornament and can be exchanged very easily at the desire of the wearer. These are now largely in use, for they begin at a moderate price and are so new and so charming that they are irresistible. Irresistible to every lady of fashion who rejoices in the possession of new trinkets, no matter how well stocked her jewel case may be.

For the LATEST DESIGNS and for UP-TO-DATE JEWELRY inspect the UNPARALELLED STOCK at

MARCKS & CO., LD.,

JEWELLERS AND WATCHMAKERS, BOMBAY AND POONA.

SALE

OF SURPLUS CHRISTMAS STOCK

at a reduction of 2 annas in the rupee.

MONGINI BROTHERS,

THURSDAY, 5TH; FRIDAY, 6TH; AND SATURDAY, 7TH INST.

'XMAS HAMPERS,
'XMAS STOCKINGS,
CRACKERS,
ARTIFICIAL FLOWERS,
FANCY BOXES OF CHOCOLATES,
FRUITS, in jars and in tins, &c., &c., &c.
ALL IN PERFECT CONDITION.

MONGINI BROTHERS,

25-27-29, Church Gate Street, BOMBAY.

BANKS.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$ 15,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$ 16,000,000
Gold Reserve Fund	£ 1,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

AMOY	JOHORE, (Malay Peninsula.)	PENANG
BANGKOK	KOBE	RANGOON
BATAVIA	KUALA LUMPUR (Federated Malay States.)	SAIGON
BOMBAY	LONDON	SAN FRANCISCO
CALCUTTA	LYONS	SHANGHAI
CANTON	MALACCA	SINGAPORE
COLOMBO	MANILA	SOURABAYA
FOOCHOW	NAGASAKI	TIENTSIN
HAMBURG	NEW YORK	YOKOHAMA
HANKOW	PEKING	YLOILO
HONGKONG		
IPOH (Federated Malay States.)		

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 100,000 provided the sum accrued amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS

Are received for varying periods up to 12 months on term which may be ascertained on application.

Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

Credits granted, Bills purchased, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

J. A. JEFFREY, Agent.

CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.

THE BANK OF BURMA, LD.

Subscribed Capital	Rs. 20,00,000
Paid up Capital	" 17,62,500
Reserve Fund	" 4,00,000

LONDON BANKERS—PARR'S BANK, Ld., and WILLIAM BEACON & Co., Ld.
Agents and Correspondents throughout India,

HEAD OFFICE—RANGOON.

BRANCHES:—CALCUTTA, MADRAS and BOMBAY

CURRENT ACCOUNTS may be opened with Rs. 150 and upwards and interest at 2½ per cent. per annum will be allowed upon daily balances upto Rs. 10,000, provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 3 Half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received as follows:—For 1 year at 6 per cent. For 6 and 9 months at 5 per cent. per annum. Special rates for Shorter periods.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSIT FUND.—Sums as small as Rs. 10 are received in this account and interest allowed thereon at 5 per cent. per annum subject to the Rules of the Fund which may be obtained on application. Cheques on the Presidency Towns, Karachi and Rangoon, also Currency Notes of these circles received free of Charge in Fixed Deposit, and Savings Bank Deposit, Accounts.

Purchase and Sale of Stock effected and every description of banking business transacted.

F. D. STRANACK, Manager

Standard Buildings, Bombay, 30th June, 1910.

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£ 1,600,000
PAID UP CAPITAL	£ 800,000
RESERVE FUND	£ 800,000

HEAD OFFICE:

26, BISHOPSGATE, LONDON E. C.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta,	Chittagong,	Nowera-Eliya,
Bombay,	Tuticorin,	Aden (Camp.)
Madras,	Cochin,	Aden, (Steamer Point)
Karachi,	Rangoon,	Zanzibar,
Lahore	Mandalay,	Mombasa,
Amritsar,	Colombo,	Nairobi,
Delhi,	Kandy	Entebbe,
Cawnpore		

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE, payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa, and Australia purchased or collected,

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America, and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares and receive same for safe custody, realising Interest and Dividends when due,

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

Post Box No. 141, BOMBAY. J. BLACK, Ag. Manager.

● SELF CURE NO FICTION! ● NO SUFFERER NEED NOW DESPAIR. THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY.

THERAPION No. 1

in a remarkably short time, often a few days only, Cures discharges (either sex) superseding injections

THERAPION No. 2

Cures blood poison, bad legs, ulcers, sores, painful swelled joints, &c. when mercurial treatment fails.

THERAPION No. 3

Cures chronic weakness, lost vigor and vital force. Either Number Therapion & all self treatment directions enclosed, of chemists or post free 3/- from The Le Clerc Medicine Co., Haverstock Rd., Hampstead, London, Eng. Try New Dragee (Tasteless) Form of Therapion, easy to take, safe, lasting cure. Trade Marked word "THERAPION" is on British Govt. Stamp affixed to every genuine packet.

THERAPION CURES TO STAY CURED.

SOLD BY TREACHER & Co., BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

THE ITALIAN STORES.

C. COLONNELLO SON & Co.

105, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

THE HOUSE for the following Dried Desert Nuts, namely, WALNUTS, ALMONDS HAZELNUTS and CHESTNUTS.

'XMAS 1910.

Just unpacked from HIGH CLASS FIRMS:—

MALAGA RAISINS, (Extra choice) in 5½ lbs. box.
Do. (Extra) in 5½ lbs. box.
Do. (Extra) in 4½ lbs. box.
Do. (Ordinary choice) in 5½ lbs. box.
SPANISH IMPERIAL FIGS in 1 lb. tin.
FRESH SPANISH GRAPES in barrels at Rs. 1 per lb.
NAPLES FIGS in 2 lbs. baskets.
FRENCH FRUITS in Syrup, Assorted Extra in Bottle.

Gruyere, Parmesan Gorgonzola Cheddar loaf, Dutch Cream Balls in tin foil and other various Cheeses. Maccaroni, Vermicelli and Soup Pastes of various shapes and designs. Pure Oliva Oil (genuine). Italian Wine Vinegar. Ham and Bacon and Sausages.

Our CLARET (Grignolino) WINE the genuine in great demand, Rs. 11 per doz. bots.

Favourable Term for THE SEASON only (to Cash purchasers only) a disc of 10 per cent. for sum exceeding over Rs. 12.

PEARSE & CO.'S CELEBRATED KILN DRIED FLOUR in 7lb. tin.

DOG AND SHIP BISCUITS VERY SUPERIOR.

PEARSE & CO.,

By Appointment to H. E. The GOVERNOR.

ESTABLISHED 1872.

CHOICE ENGLISH & ITALIAN PASTRY.

MALARIA, INFLUENZA, AND MILD FORMS OF PLAGUE.

Use BATLIWALLA'S AGUE MIXTURE or PILLS, Rs. 1.

BATLIWALLA'S CHOLERAL

Is the only remedy for CHOLERA. Re. 1.

BATLIWALLA'S HARETONE

Has been recently improved a great deal and restores Grey Hair to its Natural Colour. Re. 3.

BATLIWALLA'S TONIC PILLS

Cure Nervous Exhaustion and Constitutional Weakness. Rs. 1-8.

BATLIWALLA'S TOOTH POWDER

scientifically made of Native and English Drugs, such as Mayaphal and Carbolic Acid B. P. As. 4.

BATLIWALLA'S RINGWORM OINTMENT

Cures in a day. As. 4 per pot.

SOLD EVERYWHERE and ALSO BY

DR. H. L. BATLIWALLA.

WARLI LABORATORY, DADAR, BOMBAY.

Standard Oil Company of New York,

MARSHALL'S BUILDING, BALLARD ROAD, BOMBAY.

Largest Importers of and Dealers in:—

Kerosine and Lubricating Oils.
Pratt's Motor Spirit.
Pratt's Genuine Spirit or Turpentine.
Grease.
Paraffine Wax, &c., &c.

Kerosine Oil Brands:—

Snowflake 150° in cases.
Chester 125° " "
Monkey 125° " "
Elephant in tins and bulk.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

THE KING-EMPEROR'S CORONATION IN LONDON 1911.

IN RESPONSE to numerous requests Messrs. THOS. COOK & SON beg to announce that they propose to despatch a personally conducted party of Indian Ladies and Gentlemen visiting Paris, London, and the principal cities of England, Ireland and Scotland.

The party will be accompanied throughout by a gentleman throughout and ... P. and O. Steamer "..." return by P. and O. ... July 14th.

Rate for ... SON, ... and Colombo.

...E.

... CARGO per Italian ...HIA," from HONGKONG and ...PORTS, are hereby informed of ... the 3rd instant, and are requested to ... delivery of their cargo landed at ... Dock No. Q, Shed.

... claims for damages, etc., are to be presented and ... before the departure of the steamer on the ... instant.

No Survey will be allowed after the removal of the Goods from the Landing Shed.

G. DEGROSSI,
Agent,
...a Nazionale di Servizi Marittimi,
... Fort, Bombay.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Committee of the Chamber of Commerce, have appointed WEDNESDAY, 11th January, 1911, for the purpose of BALLOTING for the ELECTION of a CHAIRMAN of the Chamber for the year 1911.

The BALLOT-BOX for the reception of the Voting Papers will be open, at the offices of the Chamber, from 10-30 A.M. till 4 P.M., from WEDNESDAY, 4th January, 1911 to WEDNESDAY, 11th January, 1911 (inclusive).

By Order of the Committee,
J. B. LESLIE-ROGERS,
Secretary.

Bombay, 4th January, 1911.

NOTICE.

MESSRS. CHARLES F. STEVENS & Co., beg to give notice that from the 1st of January, 1911, Mr. A. C. PAYNE, Architect, JOINS their firm as a PARTNER. They will carry on their business of Architects and Surveyors, under the style of Messrs. CHARLES F. STEVENS & Co.

CHARLES F. STEVENS & CO.,
Architects.

King's Building, Hornby Road,
Bombay, 4th January, 1911.

MUNICIPALITY OF BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, up to 1 P.M. (Bombay Time), on MONDAY, the 30th day of January, 1911, for the SUPPLY of 100 DOUBLE VALVE HYDRANTS.

2. Form of Contract, Specification, etc., may be obtained free of charge from the undersigned, who will, on application, give any further information that may be required.

3. Tenders must be accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 200 to be paid to the Chief Accountant in cash, or public securities, and to be forfeited in case of withdrawal of Tender, or of refusal to sign the Contract.

4. A further payment to make the total deposit equivalent to 10 per cent. on the Contract amount will have to be made by the Contractor, whose Tender may be accepted, according to the terms of the contract.

5. The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

By Order of the Municipal Commissioner,
J. LACEY,
Storekeeper, Municipality.

Storekeeper's Office,
Chinchpokli, 4th January, 1911.

FOR SALE.

THE CONCERN of the AKOLA NATIVE COTTON G. P. AND SPINNING Co., Ltd., Akola (Berar), consisting of sixty Gins, Two Cotton Presses, Two preparations of Spinning with 6408 spindles, 126 Looms (with entire preparatory machinery) will be SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION, on 22nd January, 1911, at Akola.

One preparation of Spinning and 120 Looms were erected in 1907.

The site is 7 acres 29 gunthas, most favourably situated in the heart of the town, near the cotton market, and pays to the Government an annual rent of Rs. 342-3-0. The mill is working in all its departments and will be sold while working.

For further particulars apply to

K. E. DAMLE,
Chairman,
Board of Liquidators.

Akola, 30th December, 1910.

OUDH AND ROHILKHAND STATE RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS are invited for the SUPPLY of OILS, namely CASTOR, KEROSINE, LINSEED, LUBRICATING, MINERAL for CYLINDER, AXLE LUBRICATING, TURPENTINE, and other Oils, required by the O. and R. State Railway, during the 12 months, from 1st April to the 31st March, 1912.

The Tenders must be addressed to the "Manager, O. & R. State Railway, Lucknow," and will be received at his office up to 12 noon, on FRIDAY, the 17th Feb. 1911. They must be submitted in sealed covers superscribed "Tender for the Supply of Oils."

Neglect of these instructions will render the Tender liable to rejection with further consideration.

Tenders must be submitted on the prescribed form, copies of which may be obtained from the Chief Storekeeper, O. and R. State Railway, Lucknow, on payment of Rs. 3 per form.

Samples of Oils tendered for, and which should not be less than two gallons in quantity, must be forwarded freight paid to the Chief Store-Keeper, O. & R. State Railway, Lucknow, to reach him not later than the 6th Feb. 1911.

The Manager does not bind himself to accept the whole of or any part of the lowest or any Tender.

By Order,
D. E. KEATINGE,
Chief Store-Keeper.

Chief Store-Keeper's Office,
Oudh and Rohilkhand State Railway,
Lucknow, the 23rd Dec. 1910.

OUDH AND ROHILKHAND STATE RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

TENDERS are invited for the SUPPLY of INDIGENOUS STORES, TOOLS and HARDWARE, and UNIFORM MATERIALS, required by the O. & R. State Railway, during the 12th months, from 1st April, 1911 to 31st March, 1912.

Tenders must be addressed to the "Manager, O. & R. State Railway, Lucknow," and will be received at his Office, up to 12 Noon, on MONDAY, the 13th February 1911. They must be submitted in sealed covers superscribed "Tender for the supply of Miscellaneous Stores."

Neglect of these instructions will render the Tender liable to rejection without further consideration.

Tenders must be submitted on the prescribed form copies of which may be obtained from the Chief Storekeeper, O. & R. State Railway, Lucknow, on payment of Rs. 3 per form.

The forms are classed as follows:—
I. Indigenous Stores.
II. Tools and General hardware.
III. Uniform Material.

Samples of all items tendered for must be forwarded freight paid, to the Chief Store-keeper, O. & R. State Railway, Lucknow, to reach him not later than the 6th February, 1911.

The Manager does not bind himself to accept the whole of or any part of the lowest, or any Tender.

By Order,
D. E. KEATINGE,
Chief Store-keeper.

Chief Store-keeper's Office,
Oudh and Rohilkhand State Railway,
Lucknow, dated 31st December, 1910.

PUBLIC ...

IN TH...

...Plaintiff.

...DAYAL .....

...LSIDAS.....

...NARANDAS, the Executor of the last Will and testament of ...DAYAL KHIMJI, deceased, and ...LSIDAS LUXMIDAS.....Defendants.

PURSUANT to the decree absolute made in the above Suit, and bearing date the 12th day of April, 1910, the following immovable properties will be SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION in two lots, by the Commissioner of this Honourable Court, at his office in the Court House, on THURSDAY, the 19th day of January, 1911, at the hour of 4 o'clock, in the afternoon.

PARTICULARS.

All the right, title and interest of the plaintiffs and the defendants abovenamed, in Lot No. 1.

FIRSTLY.—All that piece or parcel of Government land or ground with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, situate in Manordas Roopji Lane, also called Mody Street, within the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement forty-four square yards or thereabouts Registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Collectors' Old No. 7011, New No. 5923, Old survey No. 1311, New Survey No. 8522, and Assessed by the Assessor of Municipal Rates and Taxes under Ward A No. 2015, Street No. 251, 53, and bounded as follows:—On the North by the said Manordas Roopji Lane, on the South by the house of Hargovan Jiwan, on the East partly by the house of Ranchordas Meghji, and partly by the house of Khimji Lakhmidas, and on the West by the house of the said Hargowan Jiwan.

SECONDLY.—All that piece or parcel of Government land or ground with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house, situate in Rampart Row, now called Mint Road, within the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement two hundred and seven square yards or thereabouts, and bounded as follows:—That is to say on the East by the said Rampart Row, on the West by the property of the said Khimji Lakhmidas, herein firstly described, on the South by the property of Ranchord Meghji, and on the North by the said Manordas Roopji Lane, and which premises are assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under Collectors'Old No. 730, Collectors' New No. 5,943, Old Survery No. 1275, 1,309, and New Survey No. 8,522, and Assessed by the Assessor of Municipal rates and taxes, under A Ward No. 1,985, Street No. 144.

LOT No. 11.—All that piece or parcel of land or ground containing by admeasurement one thousand and eighty-three square yards or thereabouts, with the Banglow or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate at Banganga Row Walkeshwar, outside the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, and Assessed by the Collector of Assessment under Ward D. No. 2985, and Street Nos. 8, 10, 12, and bounded as follows:—On the East by the said Walkeshwar or Malabar Hill Road, on the West partly by a public passage and partly by a Dharamsalla of Jairaj Mukunji on the North partly by the Dharamsalla of Jairaj Mukunji, and partly by the Dharamsalla of Bhowear Caste, on the South by the Dharamsalla of Mochee (Shoe makers) community.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application should be made at the office of the said Commissioner or at the office of Messrs. MULLA & MULLA, Attorneys for the Plaintiff abovenamed, at No. 23, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.—Dated this 29th day of November, 1910.

J. E. MODI,
Commissioner.

BANKS.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LD.

Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VI. of 1882.

HEAD OFFICE:
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS,
BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED...Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL CALLED UP... „ 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND..... „ 1,75,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

INTEREST is allowed on Daily Balances from Rs. 200 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not amount to Rs. 8 per half-year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Amounts for 12 months are received at 4½ per cent. and for other periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS, & CASH CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its Constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon; it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all descriptions of Stocks at moderate charges, Particulars of which may be had on application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &C.

BRANDIES.

Shipped by T. HINE & Co.,
COGNAC.

(ESTABLISHED 1763.)

T. HINE & Co.'s
V. S. O. P. BRANDY.
(of very superior Old Liqueur Brandy, imported for the first time in India, 40 years old.)
Per dozen Quarts ..... Rs. 120

T. HINE & Co.'s
3 STARS BRANDY.
(Very superior Old Brandy, 21 years old.)
Per dozen Quarts ..... Rs. 62

T. HINE & Co.'s
PALE ONE STAR BRANDY.
(Used at the Principal Clubs and Messes)
(9 years old.)
Per dozen Quarts ..... Rs. 50

Sole Agents for India:—

CROFT MODY & Co.
BOMBAY.

RETAIL SUPPLIERS:
Messrs. BRANDON & CO.,
VICTORIA TERMINUS,
AND
Messrs. DENISON & CO.,
HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY.

GUMMOO JAFFER SULLEMAN & Co.,
GIRGAUM, BOMBAY.

NEW and Second-hand English-built CARRIAGES for SALE.

CARRIAGES and HORSES let on hire.

CROCKERY, CUTLERY, GLASS WARE, for sale and on hire.

FURNITURE of the latest design for sale and on hire.

HOUSES FURNISHED with neat Furniture

TURKEY.—"Through Asiatic Turkey," Bombay to the Bosphorus. Two Volumes. By Gratian Geary. Rs. 10. Apply Box No. 4, 9. care of "Bombay Gazette" Office.

...USEMENTS.

EXCELSIOR
CINEMATOGRAPH
NOVELTY THEATRE.

TO-NIGHT,
GRAND
NEW YEAR ATTRACTION.
OUR STAR FILM,
"AN EPISODE OF 1812."

We are shown a thrilling incident in the life of Napoleon showing how he rewarded bravery. A dramatic and pathetic picture which will interest all. Also our New Year Programme full of new and novel, dramatic and comic films.

TIME AND PRICES AS USUAL.

SKATING RINK.

OPEN DAILY.

PRACTICE SESSION, 8 to 9 a.m.
LADIES' only „ 9 to 10 a.m.
EVENING „ 6 to 8.
BAND THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS.
NIGHT SESSION, 9-30 to 11-30.
BAND EVERY NIGHT.

SATURDAYS UNTIL MIDNIGHT.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD & COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

WEEKLY SALE.

On MONDAY, the 9th instant, at 2-30 p.m., (S.T.), Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms in Bank Street, Fort, a quantity of grey, white and coloured piece-goods and the following:—

Furniture such as almirah, cupboards, writing dressing and wash-hand tables, cots, iron safes, one ten stops American organ, cottage piano by Soundy and Co.

By order of the concerned—

A large number of fancy electric lamp shades of various sizes and colours.

By order of the mortgagee and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor Mr. Mahomed Hussein Tharia Topan—

1 large diamond ring.
1 diamond ring.
1 diamond scarf pin.

Under instructions from the Administrator-General, Bombay, the effects of the late Kasidas Nandlal and his widow, Manibai, alias Nanibai, consisting of seed pearl mohanmala, gold patlies, silver toys, iron safe, chest of drawers, wardrobe, German silver pots, copper and brass pots, silk and cotton sarees, cholees, wooden and tin boxes, mattresses, pillows, etc.

Also, re late Mr. W. C. Beard—35 tins of gold seal tooth powder.

At 2-30 P.M. (S.T.)

Several gents' bicycles by different makers.
1 rubber-tyred light victoria.
1 rubber-tyred light brougham.
1 rubber-tyred light shigram.

SALE on TUESDAY, 10th January.

On TUESDAY, the 10th instant, at 2-30 p.m., (S. T.) Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the Gordon House, Apollo Bunder, next to Mr. A. Bhicajee, Jeweller, the valuable and handsome teakwood and blackwood, household furniture, rich glassware and crockery ware, best plated ware, sliding dining table, chairs, mirror back large sideboard and dinner waggon, drawing-room suit of sofas and chairs, sweet-toned cottage piano, by Soundy and Co., Jost fan, Austrian safe, a year winding timepiece, English mirror cabinets and almirahs and palm stands, carved blackwood furnitures, iron and brass single and double bedsteads, marble topped dressing wash-hand tables, clothes and gown presses, cane furniture, table and hanging lamps, large Cambay carpets, valuable books, enamelled bedroom furniture suit, pictures, rich table ornaments, etc., the property of the late C. A. Wordsworth, Esq., of Messrs. Keddie Reeve and Co. and others.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 4 days before the sale.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 5th January, 1911.

BENNETT & COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE of COTTON, slightly damaged by Fire and Water.

TO-MORROW, FRIDAY, the 6th instant, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. BENNETT & Co., will sell by Public Auction, at Jamshed Bundar No. A 5 Slated Godown, Colaba, on account of the Insurance Offices concerned:—

103 full-pressed bales of Amalner cotton, slightly damaged by fire and water.

133 full-pressed bales of Etawah and Cawnpore cotton, slightly damaged by fire and water.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

ON SATURDAY, the 7th instant, at 3-30 P.M. (S.T.), Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, etc.

At 2 P.M. (S.T.)

1 handsome strong rubber-tyred victoria, in good order.
1 second-hand rubber-tyred palanquin office shigram, in good order.
1 second-hand glass fronted miniature office brougham, in good order.
1 grey Arab, quiet in harness.
1 bay pony, quiet in harness and saddle.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On SUNDAY, the 8th January, 1911, at 2 P.M. (S.T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at "Temperley Lodge," Palli Hill, Bandra, the very valuable and handsome teak and blackwood household furniture, rich glass and crockery ware, large sliding, dining table, arm and without arm chairs, large mirror back sideboard, and dumbwaiters, table, hanging, and hall lamps, rich carpets, glass door almyrahs, writing table with drawers, Jost fans, easy chairs, marble top wash-hand tables, dressing chest of drawers, mirror door single and double almyrahs, cloth and gown-presses, teapoys, Singapore cane furniture, brass and iron bedsteads, rich carpets, Ice box, aluminium utensils, &c., &c., the property of C. de C. Hughes, Esqr.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 5th January, 1911.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.,
AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS,
21, MEADOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

SALE of OLD CHINESE CLOISONNE Valuable old China and Chinese Embroidery.

Messrs. SORABJI COWASJI and Co. will, on WEDNESDAY, the 11th day of January, 1911, sell by Public Auction, at their Sales Rooms, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), a small valuable collection of Chinese porcelain cloisonne, and embroidery consisting of Kanghi Famille verte vase, famille rose vase, 2 rare Ghun Chid jars with porcelain and wooden covers, Kanghi blue and white jar, Ming pen washer, peach bloom Astar bottle, Ming pale blue and green vase, Gung bottle, Pekin gold inlaid cloisonne bowls, incense burners, vases, and a lot of embroidered sleeves, skirts, aprons, covers, etc.

Will be on view two days previous to sale.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 5th January, 1911.

CHRISTMAS HOLIDAYS.
MATHERAN.
ALBERT VICTOR COSMOPOLITAN HOTEL.
Separate Billiard Saloon & Restaurant on the Premises.

THIS commodious hotel contains 25 bedrooms with TILED flooring, each 14 × 16 feet, with a front verandah 12 feet wide. Every bed-room has its own bath-room and dressing room with tiled flooring. The hotel consists of several detached Bungalows suitable for families. It is situated in a large shady compound, commanding a beautiful westerly view. A separate Bungalow, known as the "Wilderness," is specially fitted up for Princes and Nabobs. Please apply for—

Terms for Board and Lodging, &c., to E. K. KHAN.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Only Advertisement for Clerks, Servants, &c., Goods for Sale or Wanted are accepted in this Column,

RATES.—(Cash only). Not exceeding three lines, Re. 1. Each succeeding line, annas 8. Minimum charge Re. 1.

REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid

YOUR PIANO.—Does it need TUNING or REPAIRING? We place the services of a thoroughly Competent Workman at your disposal. Our charges are MODERATE, and whatever we do for your Instrument, we guarantee that it will be done as well as it is possible.—MARCKS & Co., Ld., AGENTS for the world-known "Bluthner" Pianos, Bombay and Poona.

FOR SALE.—A large BUNGALOW with a capacious compound, a minute's walk from Andheri Railway Station, airy and comfortable at a reasonable offer. Apply to BRAZ D'MELLO, Andheri.

ALWAYS go where you will get what you want without delays.—LUARD BARRINGTON AND CO., P. O. Box No. 239, Bombay.

WONDERFUL Discovery—Specific for Hydrocele, Varicocele, Hernia, Elephantiasis and Dropsy. Guaranteed to cure any nature and standing radically by using externally. Rs. 2-8 oz.—B. GHOSE & Co., Chemists, 85/1, Bechu Chatterji's Street, Calcutta.

MR. N. P. KHARAS writes:—Singer's Sewing Machines are proved satisfactory in all respects: They are so strong that they can hardly go out to order, and as far as the mechanical excellence is concerned they are best in the World.

ACCESSORIES, SPARES, &c.—The only Firm where you can get anything and everything for Motor Cars at very LOW PRICES, is THE UNIVERSAL ENGINEERING CO., 14, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay.

ROUNDABOUT BOMBAY. By James Douglas. Rs. 5. Apply Box No. 408, care of "Bombay Gazette" Office.

MILK-BUTTER-CREAM.—Can be supplied fresh daily; up-country orders for Butter supplied in tins. Rates moderate on application to PARISIAN DAIRY Co., 1, Tamarind Lane, Bombay.

FOR SALE.—2 Printing Presses, 2 Cutting Machines and Lithographing Machines, all at very low prices, to make room for other machineries. Apply to this Office.

RAILWAY HOTEL, Bombay, Grant Road, near Moos Buildings. Give it a trial and you will never regret your visit. Board and Residence, Rs. 2 and 3 per day. Very easy terms for permanent residents. Splendid Bars, Brand-new Billiard Tables. Dinner, Rs. 1-4-0; Tiffin, Re. 1-0-0; Breakfast, As. 12. Dinner served till late hours.

EXCHANGE TABLES.—NEW EDITION, revised and enlarged. Sterling into Rupees and Rupees into Sterling. Advancing by 32nds from 1s. 3¾d. to 1s. 4 23/32d. Also includes Tables of Par Conversion—Commission—Interest—Decimal—Values—Due Dates. Price Rs. 3. Apply "Bombay Gazette" Office.

BURMA AFTER THE CONQUEST.—By Gratian Geary. Rs. 5. Apply "Bombay Gazette" Office.

SPECIAL OFFER.—Commercial Envelopes. "Gazette Commercial," of the following sizes:—
9¼ inch by 4¼ inch Rupee 1 per hundred 9½ inch by 4½ inch, Annas 14 per hundred, (If printed on flap there will be an additional charge of Rs. 3 per 1,000.)
5 13-16 inch by 3 3/8 inch, Rs. 2½ per thousand (If printed on flap, Rs. 4 per thousand.

SALES & MORTGAGES arranged in the shortest possible time.—LUARD BARRINGTON AND CO., P. O. Box No. 239, Bombay.

OVERLAND "SUMMARY AND WEEKLY BUDGET."—Published Weekly (on Saturdays) in time for the English Mail. A complete recharffe of Indian News particularly interesting to Anglo-Indians, retired or on leave. Subscription inclusive of postage, One Sovereign or Rs. 15 per annum. Back numbers, if available 8 annas each up to 12 months old; over 12 months, an additional rupee for every year.

REPORTS, Petition, Memorial, Business Announcement, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c. printed with neatness and promptitude at reasonable rates. Special Terms for large contracts Apply to the Manager The "Bombay Gazette" Electric Press.

ELECTRICAL PRINTING.—The "Bombay Gazette" Office is located at No. 2 GREEN STREET, behind the Bank of Bombay, where a complete Electric Installation supplies the Motive Power for the working of the Machinery, thus economising labour and facilitating work. The Management is therefore able to offer Constituents expedition and economy in rates. Quotation given for all sorts of Printing Work, Binding, Stationery, etc.

OLD ISSUES of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE," when available, are supplied at the following special Prices:—If of a date over one and within 3 months, 8 annas a copy; over three months old and within 12 months, one rupee per copy; over 12 months old, an additional rupee for each year; and whenever a search is necessary, an additional fee of Re. 2 must be paid in advance.

"THE EMPIRE."—The file of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" is available to enquirers at the office of "THE EMPIRE," LIMITED, No. 12 A, Mission Row, Calcutta, and the file of "THE EMPIRE" may be seen at the Office of the "Bombay Gazette, Limited, 2 Green Street, Fort, behind the Bank of Bombay.

THE NEW "REVLUC" PINCE NEZ.

DURING the hot steamy Weather, when your Glasses persist in falling of your nose a pair of REVLUC FRAME fitted to your own lense will be found a great boon.

They are self-adjusting.
There is nothing to break.
They are always Horizontal.
They are the some of comfort and very strong.
No slipping of the Nose.

Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting:—
Nickel, Rs. 3-8. Gold, Rs. 35.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

BANK OF BOMBAY.
SAVINGS BANK.

THE BANK receives DEPOSITS on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors.

Interest is allowed at the rate of THREE PER CENT. per annum on the minimum monthly balance, not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application to the Bank.

J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

SPECIAL OFFER.

COMMERCIAL ENVELOPES.—"Gazette Commercial," of the following sizes:—
9¼ inch by 4¼ inch ...Rupee 1 per hundred*
9¼ inch by 4½ inch ...Annas 14 per do. *
* If printed on flap there will be an additional charge of Rs. 3 per 1,000.
5 13-16 inch by 3 3/8 inch, Rs. 2½ per thousand*
* If printed on flap, Rs. 4 per thousand.

REMOVE ALL BLOOD IMPURITIES.
BUILD-UP YOUR HEALTH with
WILKINSON'S
ESSENCE OR FLUID EXTRACT OF RED JAMAICA
SARSAPARILLA
"We cannot speak too highly of it."—*Lancet.*
Pronounced by the HIGHEST MEDICAL AUTHORITIES the most
WONDERFUL PURIFIER of the HUMAN BLOOD
The Safest and most Reliable Remedy for TORPID LIVER, DEBILITY, ERUPTIONS, RHEUMATISM, OBSTINATE SKIN DISEASES, &c.
RESTORES THE WEAK,
REVIVES THE DEPRESSED
WILKINSON'S SARSAPARILLA HAS
A WORLD-WIDE REPUTATION for over THREE-QUARTERS of a CENTURY.
BEWARE OF IMITATIONS AND SUBSTITUTES.

AGENTS:—TREACHER & Co., Limited; PHILLIPS & Co. Limited; KEMP & Co., &c.,

EMPIRE OF INDIA
Life Assurance Company, Limited.

Head Office: BOMBAY.

Last year's business—Rs. 60,00,000.

INTENDING ASSURERS ARE INVITED TO COMPARE THE RATES AND CONDITIONS OF THE Empire of India Life Office WITH THOSE OF ANY OTHER COMPANY.

Before entering into a Contract for Life Assurance examine the ANNUAL REPORT AND BALANCE SHEET To satisfy yourself of the position of the Company.

THE PREMIUMS

are so moderate that, at the usual ages for assurance, Rs. 1,200 or Rs. 1,250 may be secured from the first for a yearly payment which would generally elsewhere assure Rs. 1,000 only—**the difference of Rs. 200 or Rs. 250 being equivalent to an immediate and certain Bonus of 20 or 25 per cent.**

Prospectus, Proposal forms and full particulars may be obtained from

E. F. ALLUM, *General Manager.*

What users say about LEMCO:

"Without doubt LEMCO has contributed to make my little son strong."
"I think your LEMCO is grand stuff. I had four months enteric out here, and was almost kept alive during part of that time with LEMCO."—Natal.

LEMCO
is pure highly concentrated beef.
LEMCO, 4, Lloyd's Avenue, London, E.C.

"LEMCO is even more valuable (not to say indispensable) in Tropical Countries than in England. I have found LEMCO the most excellent remedy for sea-sickness, and the exhaustion consequent on sea-sickness."—W. Indies.

VETARZO BRAIN AND NERVE FOOD.

This remarkable compound, the result of the latest developments and achievements of modern chemistry, pharmacology, and therapeutics, is without equal in all cases of defective nerve power, whether induced by worry, over-work, unhealthy climate, dissipation, excess, youthful imprudence, or other influences incidental to the wear and tear and haste or overstrain of modern life. Sleeplessness, tremblings, palpitation, nervous dyspepsia, low spirits, mental and bodily prostration, muscular and local weakness, general and nervous debility, faulty nutrition, premature decay or deficiency of the vital forces, impaired vitality, harassing dreams, night disturbances, sudden startings, dimness of sight, defective hearing, loss of memory, inability to perform the various duties of life, or to enjoy its pleasures, restlessness that can settle to nothing, irritability of temper, female complaints, hysteria, painful periods, backache, bearing down sensations, nervous headache, wasting disease, night sweats, and all other phases of brain and nerve exhaustion, are successfully combated by this highly scientific preparation. Bracing up the system generally, it gives tone to the exhausted nerves, arrests all weakening wasting discharges, involuntary losses, &c.; restores the failing energies, and imparts new life and vigour to what had so recently seemed worn out, "used up," and valueless.

VETARZO BLOOD MEDICINE.

Never before was there anything like it, nor can its marvellous properties ever be equalled in all cases of poor blood, impurity, or other imperfection of the blood from whatever cause arising. No sooner is it imbibed into the system than it permeates and penetrates to the minutest capillaries, it percomizes and expelling the virus of disease, wheresoever and in whatsoever form met with; removing all blotches, pimples, scurf, scurvy, scrofulous and glandular swellings, discolorations, roughness and unsightly patches, &c. Its effects are almost magical in the treatment of gout, rheumatism, sciatica, lumbago, pains and swellings of the joints, discharges, secondary symptoms, eczema, lepra, psoriasis, bad legs, bad breasts, abscesses, ulcers, sores, goitre or Derbyshire neck. It improves the general health, and quickly removes long-standing bronchitis, asthma, and hacking, straining, spasmodic cough, too often the precursor of consumption.

CAUTION.—Ask for "VETARZO Brain and Nerve Food," or "VETARZO Blood Medicine," whichever is required, and see that you get them, as unprincipled vendors often try to palm off inferior preparations (usually their own manufacture), for the sake of extra profit. Price in England, 2/9. Every genuine bottle of these medicines bears the British Government Stamp with the words "VETARZO REMEDIES" impressed thereon, in white letters on a red ground, by direction of His Majesty's Hon. Commissioners. Registered Trade Mark "VETARZO." Legal proceedings will be taken against persons pirating.

COMMON SENSE IN A NUTSHELL.—A new medical work on the causes and most scientific and effectual means of self-cure ever discovered for nervous exhaustion, depression of spirits, want of zest and energy, &c., with practical observations on marriage and full directions for removing certain disqualifications that destroy the happiness of wedded life. It also treats on urinary derangements, secondary symptoms, stricture, &c., and no sufferer should fail to procure a copy. Post free in plain envelope on receipt of Postal Order Sixpence, from THE VETARZO REMEDIES CO., Gospel Oak, London, or of Agents for above medicines. Price 10 annas Post Free.

Agents for India:—TREACHER AND CO., LTD. BOMBAY, KARACHI, and POONA.

NOW READY PRICE Rs. 3.
THE
Bombay Gazette
EXCHANGE TABLES.
(REVISED AND ENLARGED.)

STERLING INTO RUPEES.
RUPEES INTO STERLING.

ADVANCING BY 32NDS
FROM
1s. 3¾d. to 1s. 4 23/32d.
ALSO
Tables of Par Conversion—Commission—Interest—Decimal Values—Due Dates.

SECOND EDITION.

"THE BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE,
2, GREEN STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

1909.

INSURANCES.

BONUS YEAR 1910.

NORTH BRITISH
AND
MERCANTILE INSURANCE Co.
ESTABLISHED 1809.

CHIEF OFFICES
EDINBURGH: 64, Prince's Street.
LONDON: 61 Threadneedle Street.

Total Funds exceed £19,670,000
Total Revenue for 1909 exceeded. £4,280,000

The sum of over ONE MILLION STERLING was divided among Participating Life Policy-holders in 1905, yielding a BONUS at the Rate of £1-8-0 per cent. per annum not only on the original sums assured but also on all subsisting Bonuses.

POLICIES in some cases have been MORE THAN DOUBLED in amount by the addition of BONUSES.

NEW SCHEME.

Double Endowment Assurance in India at English Rates. Full particulars on application.

For latest PROSPECTUS and Proposal Forms apply to

Messrs. KING KING & Co.,
Secretaries,
NORTH BRITISH and MERCANTILE INSURANCE Co.,
KING'S BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.
or to the
NORTH BRITISH and MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY'S OFFICE,
100, Clive Street, Calcutta, and 4 and 5 Koila Ghat Street, Calcutta.

THE
ORIENTAL
LIFE ASSURANCE
COMPANY LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1874.

FUNDS OVER RS. 3,50,00,000
INVESTED IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
LOW PREMIUMS.
GENEROUS CONDITIONS.
PROMPT PAYMENT OF CLAIMS.
ECONOMICAL MANAGEMENT.

For Prospectus, containing all particulars, apply to
R. PATERSON BROWN,
MANAGER.

REDUCED RATES.

GRESHAM LIFE OFFICE.

RESULTS FOR 1909.

New Policies issued (net) ...6,514 for	£.	1,986,394
New Premiums (1909) ...	„	90,965
Surplus on transactions for above period	„	273,119
Annual Income ...	„	1,422,802
Assets ...	„	10,315,985
Total Payments under Policies	„	25,606,534

CALL FOR 1908 PROSPECTUS.

WORLD WIDE POLICIES.

Indian Lives at European Rates.

Assurances, Old Age Pensions, Children's Endowments, &c., &c.

Apply—

CROFT MODY & CO.,
CHIEF AGENTS FOR India, Burma and Ceylon
GRESHAM BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

THE DEMAND
FOR
"STANDARD"
POLICIES.

EVERY YEAR, since 1865 the NEW BUSINESS has exceeded £1,000,000. Sums Assured PER ANNUM, a result maintained uninterruptedly for so long a period by NO OTHER BRITISH OFFICE.

CLAIMS PAID £27,750,000
ACCUMULATED FUNDS £12,500,000
ANNUAL REVENUE .....£ 1,500,000

NEW SCHEMES.

DOUBLE ENDOWMENTS.—At Home Rates giving a Bonus of 100 per cent. on survival.

CHILDREN'S ENDOWMENTS.—Payable at any age from 14 to 21 with return of all premiums in event of death.

For full information apply to
F. O. PREVOST,
Secretary,
Bombay Branch.
BINNY & Co., Ld.,
Chief Agents, Madras.

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Monthly ...	„ 2 8	„ 2 0

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Monthly ...	„ 3 12	„ 3 0

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DAILY MARKET REPORT.

LONDON, January 3.

3 1-2 per cent. Consols ...	79 3-4+5-16
per cent. Rentes ...	97 1-4—1-4
3 1-2 per cent, Indian Stock (Sterling Loan) ...	85 1-4+1-4
1-2 per cent. Got. Securities	...68 15-16+1-16
Bar Silver in London ...	...25 1-4 unchgd
Do. 2 months hence	..25 7-16 unchgd

Closing Tone of Silver—Quiet but steady.

Silver in New York ...	54 5-8+1-2
Exchange on London at Paris Fcs ...	25-25 1-2—1
Do. Berlin	20-45 unchgd
Do. New York ...	4-85 1-8+1-8
Discount Bank of England Rate 4 1-2 p.c. since 1-12-10	
Discount Bank Bills 3 months' sight..	3 1-4 unchgd
Do. Indian Bank Bills 6 months' sight.	3 1-4 unchgd
Do. Fine Trade Bills 3 months...	3 7-8 unchgd
Do. Fine Trade Bills 6 months...	3 7-8 unchgd
Interest day to-day loans ...	2 3-8—1-8
Do. of day market loans	2 7-8—1-4
Bar Gold (per oz.) ...	77 9 1-8 unchgd
Exchange on India 30 days' sight (Bank's buying rate)	... 1-3 15 1-2

MANCHESTER, January 3.

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL—

Spots	Fair demand, steady.
Futures ...	Steady.
East Indian ...	Quiet.
Manchester	Firm and good business.
Sales of East Indian ...	50
Total Sales ...	10,000
Sold on Speculation and for Export	500
Imports ...	123,000
Mid-Americans	8-11+4
Egyptian F.G.F. Brown	11 1-16 unchgd

	J.-F.	F.-M.	M.-A.
Cotton Delivery	7·93	7·94	7·95
	+4	+4	+4
Mid. Uplands	A.-M.	M.-J.	J.-J.
	7·98	7·96	7·94
G. O. C.	+5	+4	+4
	J.-A.	A.-S.	S.-O.
Liverpool	7·92	7·72	7·35
	+5	+5	New

YARN.

40s Banner Mill Yarn ...	12 3-8
George Mayall Twist ...	12 1-8

NEW YORK, January 3.

AMERICAN MARKETS.

COTTON:—

	bales.
Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports ...	68,000
Do Last year ...	78,000
Do. Exports to Great Britain ...	73,000
Do. Exports to Continent ...	54,000
Spot Cotton—	15-00 unchgd

Futures at New York .... March 15-02 New; Do at New York .... May 15-12+3 — Advanced on favourable cables and on limited offerings.

NEW ORLEANS.—

Spot Cotton	...14 15-16 unchgd
Futures—Month of March ...	15-14 New
Do. do. May ...	15-35— 3

Closing Tone of Futures—Firm.

LONDON, January 3.

WHEAT.

Wheat Choice White Karachi ... 38 1-4
Do Months—Jan.-Feb.
Do Name of Ports—London.
Do Whether Sellers, &c.—Buyers.
Tone of Wheat—Firmer.
Wheat Afloat for United Kingdom ... 2,050,000

SOUTH AMERICAN.

Wheat Rosario ... 33
Do Months—Jan.-Feb.
Do Name of Ports—Buyers. Firmer.

SOUTH AUSTRALIAN.

Wheat South Australian ... 33 1-4
Do. Months—Jan.-Feb.
Do. Name of Ports—Done.

SEEDS.

Rapeseed—Yellow Gujrat per 416 lbs 85 per cent ex-ship. ... 47 1-2
Do. Months—Jan.-Feb.
Do. Name of Ports—Dunkirk.
Do. Whether Buyers, or Sellers etc.—Sellers.
Rapeseed—Yellow Cawnpore, per 416 lbs 85 per cent ex-ship ... 46 1-4
Do. Months—Jan.-Feb.
Do. Name of Ports—Dunkirk.
Do. Weather Buyers or Sellers, etc.—Sellers.
Rapeseed—Brown Cawnpore 39 lbs. ex-ship ... 40 1-4
Do. Months—Jan.-Feb.
Do. Name of Ports—Antwerp.
Do. Whether Buyers, or Sellers, etc.—Sellers.
Tone of Rapeseed.—Firmer.
Linseed—Bombay, per 416 lbs. ex-ship ... 67 1-4
Do. Months—April-May.
Do. Name of Ports—Antwerp.
Do. Whether Buyers or Sellers, etc.—Sellers.
Tone of Linseed.—Firmer.
Linseed Argentine—La Plata— ... 63 1-2
Do. Months—Jan.-Feb.
Do. Name of Ports—Antwerp.
Do. Weather Buyers or Sellers, etc.—Buyers.

SUGAR.

German granulated sugar C. and F. India double bags ... 12
Months of Shipment.—May-Aug.—Sellers—Quiet.

RUBBER.

Para Rubber 5-6—Done.

METAL.

Copper Braziers ...	£ 68
Yellow Metal ...	d. 6 1-8
Tin plates—I C Coke 14 by 20 112 sheets per box weighing 90lbs C I F Bombay ...	£ 14 3 0
Bar Iron.—Belgian Ordinary sizes F. O. B. Antwerp ...	£ ......
Iron Corrugated Sheets 24 guage G. O. B. 4 per cent. F. O. B. Liverpool ...	£ 10 15 0
Basic Steel Bars F. O. B. Antwerpnet...	£ ......

FREIGHT.

Coals Cardiff to Bombay Canal ... 9

ARRIVAL.

"Aviemoor".

BOMBAY, January 4.

EXCHANGE.

Market is firm.
We quote:—

Bank's selling—	
T. T. Ready ...	1s. 4 3-32d.
D. D. Mail ...	1s. 4 1-8d.
T. T. Forward	1s. 4 1-16d. Mar.
Bank's Buying—	
Private D. D. Ready ...	1s. 4 3-16d.
Credits 3 m/s ...	1s. 4 5-16d.
" " Forward	1s. 4 1-4d. Mar.
" 6 m/s Ready ...	1s. 4 7-16d.
Francs 3 m/s ...	171 1-2
Marks 3 m/s ...	139 1-2
60 d/s. Hongkong ...	134 3-4
" Shanghai ...	180 1-4
" Japan ...	149 1-4

BULLION.

The Gold market remained quiet but steady. Up-country and local demand being good. Prices fluctuated by half an anna. Sovereigns were in little less demand and prices remained steady.

Bar Silver in London remained steady both for ready and forward and New York advanced by 1-2 Locally the Silver market opened at Rs. 73-12-0. The London market remained unchanged but private wires advised "Quiet but Steady" hence our market remain steady, but sellers being continued, prices advanced by ten annas and closed at Rs. 73-14-0. Demand for ready was moderate and about 60 to 70 cases changed hands.

GOLD.

	Rs.	a.	p.
97 touch Fakirsett ...	23	6	0
97 touch Chintu ...	23	6	0
Narendas Motilal's Chop Swadeshi 96 to 99 touch.	23	15	9
National Bank ...	24	0	0
Chartered Bank ...	23	15	0
Sovereigns Shield ...	15	2	0
Do. Dragon ...	15	0	0
Australian ...	14	0	0
English Gold ...	24	2	0
Native Bullion ...	23	14	6
Indian Specie Bank ...	23	15	6

SILVER.

117 1-2 Penny ...	73	13	0
117 Penny Ready ...	73	12	0
Local per tola ...	0	11	3
FUTURES.			
First Settlement ...	73	14	0
Second do ...	73	15	0

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

Linseed:—Firm. London prices were 3d up. Prices for ready were put up by an anna and forwards advanced by ten annas. Demand seemed moderate.

Rapeseed.—Firm. London prices were 3d up. Demand seemed poor and prices were unchanged.

Wheat.—Steady. London prices unchanged. Enquiries moderate. Prices remained steady.

Castorseed, Cottonseed, Groundnuts and Gingellyseed.—Quiet but steady.

Poppyseed and Mowraseed.—Steady. Demand moderate. Prices advanced by an anna.

Descriptions.	Rs.	a.	p.
Linseed, Bold ...	Rs. 12	3	0
Linseed, Small ...	" 11	15	0
Linseed, Brown ...	" 12	4	0
RAPESEED—			
Brown Delhi ...	" 6	7	0
Brown Cawnpore ...	" 6	6	0
Yellow do. ...	" 7	4	0
Do. Gujarat ...	" 7	12	0
Brown Katni ...	" 6	14	0
Poppyseed ...	" 10	0	0
Castorseed ...	" 39 to 40		
WHEAT—			
Pissi ...	" 31 to 33		
Hard Red ...	" 27 to 29		
GINGELLYSEED—			
Yellow Hinganghat ...	" 53 to 55		
Rai Khandesh ...	" 75 to 90		
Mowraseed ...	" 7	4	0
Groundnuts ...	" 48 to 50		
Cottonseed ...	" 25 to 28		
Maize ...	" 16 to 17		
Wheat Yellow ...	" 35 to 37		
Khandwa ...	" 40 to 45		
Bajaro ...	" 25 to 26		
Joowar ...	" 16 to 19		
Gram ...	" 20 to 23		
Minbara ...	" 52 to 54		
Brown Jubbulpore ...	" 49 to 51		
Brown Meggi ...	" 50 to 51		
Kabra ...	" 49 to 52		
Black Kutni ...	" 46 to 47		
Myrabollams ...	" 17 to 19		

The following are the receipts of Wheat and Seeds into Bombay during the 72 hours ended at 6 p. m. on Saturday, 3rd January, 1911:—

Wheat ...	33,590	cwts
Linseed ...	1,328	"
Rapeseed ...	4,230	"
Gingellyseed ...	71,095	"
Poppyseed ...	205	"
Groundnuts ...	34,929	"
Castorseed ...	12,255	"
Rice ...	76,300	"
Myrabollams ...	5,248	"
Cottonseed ...	32,251	"
Mowraseed ...	8	"
Gram ...	1,822	"
Joowar ...	2,410	"
Maize ...	755	"

SHARES.

BANKS.

Bank of Bombay ...	1,585
India ...	63 3-4
Indian Specie ...	54 1-2

MILLS.

Crescent ...	70
David ...	356 1-4
Manockji Petit ...	2,660
Madras United Mill ...	2,565

PRESS.

New Mofussil ...	817 1-2

MISCELLANEOUS.

Shivrajpur Mining Syndicate ...	18 1-2
Bombay E. S. & T. C. Ordinary ...	118
Bombay E. S. & T. C. Preference...	169
Tata I. & S. Co. Ld. Ord ...	42

RAILWAY.

Tapti-Valley ...	480

COTTON.

Liverpool was 4 to 5 points up. New York remained unchanged and New York Futures were 3 up.

Our market at Colaba remained steady and demand from the exporters and mills being moderate and prices remained unchanged.

Liverpool opener advised 4 to 5 down. The market for New Crop was firm and business being done on a moderate side and prices fluctuated by Rs. 3 to 4.

Good Broach opened at Rs. 371, but there being more sellers declined to Rs. 369 at the close.

The market opened at Rs. 95-2 and Rs. 95-5, improved to Rs. 95-3 and Rs. 95-7, declined to Rs. 95-1 and Rs. 95-4-6 and closed at Rs. 95-2 and Rs. 95-5-6 for this and next settlements respectively.

500 Petit mill............Bengal............	309-312
200 Elphinstone......... Do.	308-310
300 Do. ....Khandeish	323-332
200 H. Goculdas and Co. Do.	350
100 Merarji and Co.....Jalgaon	341
100 Finlay ....Nagpur	378
100 Phœnix ....Buranpur.........	342
100 Volkart Bros.......Nagpur............	382
100 Goculdas and Co...Jaora	340
Bengal Hand Gin Fine ...	321
" F Good ...	308
Bengal Machine Gin. Fine ...	335
" F Good ...	323
Sind Punjab Fine ...	334
" F Good ...	321
Khandesh Fine ...	356
" F Good ...	346
Dhamangaon Poolgaon Fine ...	374
" F Good ...	364
Akola Khamgaum Fine ...	367
" F Good ...	357
Amraoti Fine ...	367
" F Good ...	357
Yectmal Fine ...	377
" F Good ...	367
Nagpore Fine ...	380
" F Good ...	370
Wardha Hinganghat Fine ...	382
" F Good ...	372
Methia Fine ...	355
" F Good ...	345
Broach Gin Fine ...	391
" F Good ...	381
Broach Gin Good ...	371
Sawginned Good ...	378
Comptah Gin ...	380
Westerns H. G ...	382
Do M G ...	368

The following are the receipts of Cotton and Produce into Bombay during the 24 hours ended at 6 p.m. on Saturday, 3rd January, 1911:—

	Bales.
Khandeish ...	5,691 "
Central India...	3,261 "
Barai and Nagur ...	1,845 "
Berar ...	9,722 "
Central Provinces ...	3,987 "
Total Oomras...	24,506 "
Dholera ...	104 "
Broach...	9 "
Coompta and Dharwar ...	417 "
Westerns ...	72 "
Bengals (N. W. P.)...	4,152 "
Bengal Rajputana ...	2,559 "
Sind ...	4,087 "
Persia ...	...... "
America ...	...... "
Other Sorts ...	...... "
Total...	35,408 "

LIVERPOOL, January 3.

Opening Tone and Prices.

Opening Tone	Quiet but steady.
Estimated Sales ...	8,000
Total Imports ...	....

Future Delivery Prices:—

Jan.—Feb. ...	7·88— 5
Feb.—Mar. ...	7·90— 4
Mar.—Apl. ...	7·91— 4
Apl.—May ...	7·92— 4
May.—June ...	7·92— 4
June—July ...	7·90— 4
July—Aug. ...	7·88— 4
Aug.—Sept. ...	7·68— 4
Sep.—Oct. ...	7·31— 4

METALS.

We quote:—

	lbs.	
Copper Braziers 4×4 ...	21	
	28	Rs. 53 12
	35	
	42	
	56	
	63	
	70	Rs. 55 4
	77	
	84	
Yellow Metal Sheets ...	21	
	28	
	35	" 45 0
	42	
	49	
	56	
Tin Ingots ...	...	" 47 4
Georgshutte ...	...	" 30 8
Copper Sheetings ...	...	" 59 0
Yellow Metal Sheetings ...	...	" 47 4
Copper Ingots ...	...	" 46 12

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Tuesday, January 3.

GOLD.

No. of Packages.	Bullions. Rs.	Coin, Sovs. and half Sovs. Rs.	Other coin. Rs.
10 Cases	......	7,50,000	......
10 do	......	7,50,000	......

Importers.	Vessel.	From
Comptoir National D E de Paris ...	Bohemia	Port Said
Chartered Bank of India & China ...	Do	Alexandria

EXPORTS OF BAR SILVER FROM BOMBAY BY RAIL on 31st December, 1910.

By	Bars.	Ounces.
G. I. P. Railway	128	145,676
B. B. & C. I. Railway.	41	48,075

EXPORTS OF BAR SILVER FROM BOMBAY BY RAIL on 1st & 2nd January, 1911.

By	Bars.	Ounces.
G. I. P. Railway ...	37	43,231
B. B. & C. I. Railway ...	58	68,040

BANK OF BOMBAY.

The following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay for the week ended 30th December, 1910, as compared with the statement for the week ending 23rd December 1910:—

LIABILITIES.	Dec. 23. Rs.	Dec. 30. Rs.
Capital	1,00,00,000	1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund	1,05,00,000	1,05,00,000
Public Deposits at Head Office .... Public Deposits at Branches	1,45,10,730	1,52,48,707
Other Deposits	10,19,92,553	10,56,37,731
Post Bills	7,514	7,514
Sundries	27,36,545	26,02,701
Rs....	13,97,47,342	14,39,96,653
ASSETS.		
Government Securities ...	1,34,57,339	1,33,59,626
Other authorised Securities	16,46,130	15,57,224
Credits on Govt. and other authorised Securities ...	1,62,57,412	1,68,31,009
Loans do. do. ...	4,15,50,133	4,51,48,051
Bills discounted and purchased	2,00,82,670	2,02,94,865
Dead Stocks	2,94,515	2,95,998
Stamps	6,782	7,020
Bullion	5,97,159	5,82,999
Balance with other Banks.	8,46,681	10,60,147
Sundries	4,89,818	12,43,619
Cash	4,45,19,703	4,36,16,095
	13,97,47,342	14,39,96,653

INDIAN SPECIE BANK.

The Directors of the Indian Specie Bank, have issued the following statement of accounts for the year ended December 31st last:—

The net profit for the year 1910, including the balance brought forward from the last year's account of Rs. 3,06,357 amounted to Rs. 14,09,353. An ad-interim Dividend at the rate of 7 per cent. per annum was paid for the half-year ended 30th June, which absorbed Rs. 2,62,500.

The Directors now recommend a final Dividend for the half-year ended 31st December, at the rate of 7 per cent. per annum, free of Income-Tax, which will absorb Rs. 2,62,500, the allocation to Reserve Fund (which will now stand at Rs. 7 lacs) of Rs. 2,00,000, the carrying forward to next year's account of Rs. 6,84,353.

THE BANK OF MADRAS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, JAN. 4.

The Balance Sheet of the Bank of Madras for the half-year ending December 31 has been issued. The Bank has passed through another successful three months and in addition has a dividend, calculated at the rate of 10 per cent per annum. The Directors have decided to distribute a bonus of 1 per cent among the proprietors of the Bank.

This will absorb Rs. 3,60,000 of the profits of the half-year. One and a half lakhs of rupees have been added to the Reserve Fund which now stands at 49 1-2 lakhs of rupees and Rs. 1,52,843 have been carried forward.

DAILY EXPORTS.—JAN. 4.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Cloutsham s—3,500 cwts groundnuts, 1,500 cwts rapeseed, and 47,000 cwts teelseed Ralli Bros.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Arabistan s—300 bales cotton, waste and fly and 110 bales cotton, K Visram and Co; 330 bales cotton, Prier de Saone and Co; 165 bales cotton, J A Begbie and Co; 2,000 cwts groundnuts, S Cooverji, 4,002 cwts poppyseed E D Sasoon and Co; 200 bales horns, E Mahomed, 2,000 bales groundnuts, K Devchund and Co; 220 bales cotton, The Bombay Co.

FOR GENOA.

Cresswell s—150 bales cotton, A Moritz and Co; 200 bales cotton, M Jethabhoy and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Chanda s—605 bales cotton, A Moritz and Co; 250 bales cotton, Volkart Bros; 1,588 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 130 cwts bones, Croft Mody and Co; 155 bales cotton, J A Begbie and Co; 440 bales cotton, F F Campbell and Co; 2,000 cwts gingellyseed J Fachiri 100 bales hemp, M Moolji and Co; 2,025 cwts myrabollams, W Becher; 110 bales cotton, N Rajaram and Co; 2,350 cwts myrabollams, A Khimji, 770 bales cotton, The Bombay Co.

Glenlyon s—330 bales cotton, Glazebrook and Co; 105 bales hemp, Tyabji and Co; 125 bales hemp, and 215 bales cotton-waste, K Visram and Co; 7,000 cwts groundnuts 6,600 cwts castorseed, Ralli Bros; 880 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co; 660 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co; 3,521 cwts myrabollams, K Kessovji and Co; 330 bales cotton, The Bombay Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

India s—2,040 cwts teelseed and 2,000 cwts rapeseed, Ralli Bros, 90 cwts olibanum P. Jethabhoy, 7 cwts animal guts, Ad Meyer.

Bohemia s—660 bales cotton Volkart Bros; 220 bales cotton, G Dossa and Co.

FOR VENICE.

Bohemia s—100 bales cotton, M Bhimji and Co; 300 bales cotton, Volkart Bros; 100 bales cotton, N Rajaram & Co; 500 bales cotton, Glazebrook and Co.

India s—30 bales hemp, E Oomersey.

FOR FIUME.

Bohemia s—110 bales cotton, Volkart Bros.

FOR PORTSAID (for orders).

Dunbarmoor s—95,800 cwts cottonseed; Ralli Bros.

FOR HONGKONG.

Tosa Maru s—1,000 bales twist C Ebrahim and Co.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Glencluny s—100 bales cotton, The Japan Cotton Trading Co.

FOR MOJI.

Tosa Maru s—100 bales cotton, Guddam and Co.

FOR OSAKA.

Glencluny s—1,100 bales cotton, The Japan Cotton Trading Co.

FOR KOBE.

Tosa Maru s—1,500 bales cotton R.D. Master & Co; 1,000 bales cotton C. Ebrahim and Co; 4,760 cwts rapeseed, Ralli Bros.

Glencluny s—300 bales cotton, the Japan Cotton Trading Co; 500 bales cotton Gaddum and Co; 600 bales cotton H Goculdas and Co.

Speaking at the International Peace Conference at Washington on the 16th December, Mr. Andrew Carnegie said that 70 per cent. of the taxes raised in the United States were spent on preparations for war and the payment of military pensions. He praised the idea of a World Court, composed of a judicial and non-diplomatic members, for the settlement of international quarrels.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcement of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES DEATHS and MEMORIAM NOTICES, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender is Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

BIRTHS.

SIEVWRIGHT—December 24, at Indore, the wife of F J H Sievwright, B B and C I Ry, of a daughter.
THOMAS—December 23, at Mona, the wife of Captain F W Thomas, A V C, of a daughter.
POWELL—December 29, at Mussoorie, the wife of F B Powell, Survey of India, of a daughter.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Bombay Hunt, the Kennels.
Warwickshire Regiment, Theatricals, Colaba.
Excelsior Cinematograph, at Novelty Theatre, 7 to 8 p.m., 8-30 to 9-30 p.m. and 10 to 11 p.m. "The Vestal."
Skating Rink: Practice Session, 8 to 9 a.m. Ladies Session, 9 to 10 a. m.; Evening Sessions, 6 to 8 p. m.; 9-30 to 11 p. m.

Maxim: "To speculate on borrowed capital is ruinous."—S. Baring Gould.

ENGLISH MAILS.

ARRIVAL

P. and O. Company's s. s. "Salsette," with the English Mails of the 23rd ultimo, which left Aden at midnight on Sunday, is expected to arrive in Bombay harbour at 6 a. m. on Friday.

DEPARTURE.

The P. and O. Co's. steamer "Salsette" leaves Bombay harbour on Saturday next.

THE KHOJA SAJUNBHOY MEHRALLY'S CHARITABLE DISPENSARY.—During the last month the number of Khoja patients that were treated in this Dispensary was 1,468. Among them the number of new admissions was 264. The average daily attendance was 47.

RATANSI MULJI CHARITABLE DISPENSARY, FORT.—During the last month the number of Hindu patients that were treated in this Dispensary was 3,070 among them the number of new admissions was 734. The average daily attendance was 99.

BAND AT THE PRINCESS GYMKHANA.—By kind permission of Lt.-Col. S. J. Sarjant, V.D. and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battalion, G. I. P. Ry., Vols., will play the following programme of music, under the direction of Mr. A. Mallandaine, Bandmaster, commencing at 6 p.m. (S.T.), this evening:—

March	Fireman	Wright
Overture	La Dame Blanche ...	Boieldieu
A Op. 101 No. 7...	Humoreske	Dvorak
B Patrol	Siamese	Lincke
Selection	The Chocolate Soldier	Strauss
Valse	La Valse d'Amour ...	Cremieux
Selection	The Caster Songs	Chevalier
Galop	Flott	trauss

A FATAL ACCIDENT.—On Monday last, John Brown (30), Senior Petty Officer on board H. M. S. "Redbreast" was removed to the Station Hospital, Colaba, from the Sailors' Home suffering from injuries to his head to which he succumbed on Tuesday. From the version of Joseph Martin, another petty officer, it appeared that he and the deceased were walking on a foot-path, near the Victoria Gardens at about 11 a. m. on Monday last when the deceased in attempting to jump over some men who were seated on the foot-path, tripped and fell, injuring his head and became unconscious. A post-mortem examination was held and it was ascertained that death was due to fracture of the base of the skull and the body was ordered to be disposed of as a case of pure accident.

THE FIRDOS VAJINTRA GUIDE.—We are in receipt of a copy of the Firdos Vajintra Guide, which has been compiled by Mr. Rustomji Burjorji Chhapgur of the New High School, who has made the study of Indian Music his life study. The book contains a choice collection of the best songs in the plays which are popular at the Native theatres, with such carefully marked notation, that it will enable even a novice to play them upon any musical instrument. Besides, it has a number of well-selected masterpieces in song. The notes on Indian music given in the beginning of the book, in simple language, greatly enhance its usefulness and value. With the help of these notes, one can play upon any musical instrument—such as the fiddle, the dilruba, the harmonium, etc. The work has been done so well, that we have nothing but commendation for it. The book should find a place on the shelf of every music-loving family.

"VIEWS OF INDIA IN COLOUR."

"Views of India in Colour," is an attractive volume which has recently been issued from the "Times of India" Press, Bombay, and which we can recommend to Anglo-Indians who wish to send to friends at home a representative collection of famous Indian scenes. The views have been selected from all parts of India, and we may here mention that the natural beauties and the architecture of Bombay are appropriately exampled by two views, one from the Ridge of Back Bay, the other of Victoria Terminus and the Municipal Offices. The pictures have been produced by the latest colour process and nearly all the work is of a high order. A small amount, unfortunately, shows a hardness of tone which does not bring it into accord with the excellent standard of the rest. However, in spite of this the collection is one which reflects great credit on its producers.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours, ending at 6 a. m. yesterday, give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Plague. Deaths.	Total deaths from all causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	1	1	8
B Mandvi, Chukla, Oomer khadi and Dongri	0	0	15
C Market Dhobi Talao, Fanaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao, and Kumbharwada	0	0	18
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpati, Walkeshwar, and Mahaluxmi	0	0	9
E Mazagon, Tarwadi, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	0	0	32
F Parel, Sewree and Sion...	0	0	4
G Mahim and Worli	0	0	8
Harbour	0	0	0
Hospital	0	0	10
Total......	1	1	104
This day last year	0	0	79

THE RAT CAMPAIGN, January 4th 1911.

Ward.	Alive.	Dead	Found Infected.
A	101	39	0
B	136	94	3
B	341	135	9
C	143	111	2
D	121	39	0
E	163	50	1
E	110	99	3
F	57	17	1
G	79	10	1
Total ...	1,251	594	20
Same date last year			1,845

POLICE COURTS.

THE WEATHERALL CASE.

Further Evidence.

At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, Mr. A. H. S. Aston, Chief Presidency Magistrate, resumed the hearing of the case, in which Inspector Morris of the C. I. D., charged A. A. Conway Weatherall with cheating Mrs. Barlow in respect of about Rs. 270.

Superintendent Sullivan conducted the prosecution; the accused was defended by Mr. J. P. D'Quadros.

The facts of the case have already been reported.

Mr. T. R. Rose, cross-examined by Mr. Quadros, said when the accused was at Calcutta, he was employed at Heatly and Gresham Ld. He did not know that the accused's salary was to have been Rs. 250 from the second month. As far as he remembered the accused was getting Rs. 150 a month. The accused was in charge of the dispatching department for about eighteen months. Witness' services were dispensed with as the agency he was in charge of, was given up by the firm. He did not know if the accused was re-employed for a month for stock-taking. Witness' salary, including allowances, was Rs. 440 a month plus his commission.

Mr. Pratt-Stewart was then called to give evidence, but as he was absent, his Worship ordered a warrant to be issued against him. The warrant was bailable on Rs. 250, and one surety for the like amount.

The case was then adjourned.

THEFT OF CURENCY NOTES.

YESTERDAY, at the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. J. W. S. Dracup, Third Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Parker charged Bhagirath Mayachand, a Hindu, with the theft of currency notes for Rs. 50, belonging to Gopaldas Ganpat, a shroff. It appeared from the evidence that on Tuesday night the complainant slept outside his shop with the money in his pocket. The accused alsoslept outside the shop. About two hours later the complainant, who was awakened by his brother, found the money missing. He suspected the accused, whom he handed over to the police. The accused pleaded guilty. Taking into consideration that this was the accused's first offence and that most of the money had been recovered, he was sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 25, or, in default, to undergo fifteen days' rigorous imprisonment.

AN OLD OFFENDER.

AT the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Gulam Mahomed Fatehkhan, a Pathan, was charged before Rao Bahadur C. H. Setalwad by Inspector Salway with stealing a watch and chain and clothing of the collective value of Rs. 86, belonging to a Parsee named Pestonji Rattanji Karani. The accused was walking away with the articles from the complainant's house when some neighbours saw him and had him arrested.

The accused pleaded guilty and he had three previous convictions, he was sentenced to 18 months' rigorous imprisonment.

FURIOUS MOTOR DRIVING.

BEFORE Mr. A. H. S. Aston, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Adams charged J. Domingo, a motor-car driver, with driving his car furiously on the wrong side of the Queen's Road on the 10th December. The accused pleaded guilty, and said this was his first offence. He was convicted and sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 20.

KING EDWARD MEMORIAL.

His Excellency, the Governor of Bombay, has received the following letter from His Highness, the Jam of Nawanagar:—

43, Wellesley Street, Calcutta,
December 28th, 1910.

My dear Friend,—Will you kindly accept my small and humble contribution which I enclose herein towards "The King Edward Bombay Presidency Memorial Fund" which Your Excellency started this year to perpetuate in a suitable manner the loving and revered memory of our late beloved Sovereign.

His late Majesty had taken such a deep and sympathetic interest in the welfare, prosperity and progress of his Indian subjects that one and all of us felt his passing away as not only a national, calamity but as an irretrievable personal loss and affliction. His Majesty's short but glorious reign will always stand out as the brightest and most epoch-making land-mark in the political history of the Indian people.

So much has already been written by for greater and abler men than myself that I find myself unequal to the task of portraying my feelings in adequate terms in regard to the great loss the world at large and humanity in general has suffered by the demise of our great and good Emperor, but I could not refrain from expressing my feelings very briefly —and I fear very feebly—from the Indian standpoint.

His Highness has sent a cheque for Rs. 10,000.

Amongst other donations received are the Raja of Baria, Rs. 1,000; Messrs. Ewart Latham and Co., Rs. 1,000; and Messrs. Cox and Co., Rs. 500.

ARRIVALS.

Per s. s. "Salsette," Jan. 6.

The P. & O. Co's. Mail Steamer Salsette, with the English Mails of December 23, is expected to arrive in Bombay harbour at 6 a.m. to-morrow, brings the following passengers:—

FROM LONDON.

Begbie, Mr Friend	Kitchen, Mr G
Drake, Miss M	Latouche, Mr
Evans, Major B	Midworth, Mr J A
Evans, Mrs 2 children and nurse	Pettiward, Mr C
	Pickworth, Mr C
Fairweather, Mr A	Page, Mr B
Fielden, Mr E	Ross, Mr J
Gabel, Rev C E	Rayner, Miss A
Grossman's, Mrs nurse (Miss H Jones)	Stare, Dr V
	Veel, Rev W T
Hearson, Miss F	Velte, Rev H C
Haygarth, Mr R N	Walker, Mrs F D
Jones, Miss	White, Mr A S

MARSEILLES TO BOMBAY.

Brown, Mr S G	Hamilton, Mr
Brown, Mr S G	Ing, Mr G
Blood, Genl Sir B	Jack, Mr S M
Barnie, Mr and Mrs	Kennedy, Mr G
Brinda, Princess	Kamjit, Prince
Cruickshank, Capt J A	Lacey, Mr C B
Campbell, Mrs D T and infant	Mlle Maithe Buffet, (Kapurthala's Maid)
Christie, Dr W A E	Maitra, Mr H
Chakravarte Mr A K	Prince, Amarjit
Drigan, Mrs S J	Ratcliffe, Mr J
DeFaily, Mme la Comtesse Mlle Maid	Sorg, Mr P J
	Setalvad, Mr N H
dePracomtal, Mme laComtesse	Singh of Kaurthala Prince Mehajit
Euriquelz, Col	Tomkins, Major
Gaikwad, Mr S S	Tyson, Mr P A
Gade, Mrs	Williams, Mr J P
Gaston, deBuyer Challot M le Comte	Wood, Major H M Mrs
	West, Mr N E
Gilpin, Lt E H	Wallace, Mr H J and Mrs
Hockerday, Mr F W and Mrs	Wallace, Mr F and Mrs
	Watts, Mr M G
Hawley, Mr S B	Whitted, Mr G T
Helme, Mr E	Ward, Mr A H

BRINDISI TO BOMBAY—Dallas, Col J.

PORT SAID TO BOMBAY.—Lyman, Mr, A. J. & Mrs.

LONDON TO KARACHI.

Rennie, Mr F P and Mrs	Templer, Mr W

MARSEILLES TO KARACHI.

Haworth, Capt L D H	Lalvani, R L

The troubles in Donkula, Morocco, are extending to other districts. Numerous caravans have been pillaged on the Tadla and Saragiona roads. The news that the Sultan has postponed his visit to the south is believed to have aggravated the situation.

THE ACTION AT DIBAI.

Why it Took Place.

IN connection with the action at Dibai on the pirate coast in the Persian Gulf, it may be explained that the local Arabs have profited greatly by the trade in arms. In consequence of the British naval patrols along the Mekran coast and in the Gulf of Oman, gun-running by dhows direct from Muscat has become very difficult. Accordingly the middlemen at that port have been sending caravans across country to Dibai, which is on the west coast of the big promontory which just into the Strait of Ormuz. Dibai has thus become an entrepot whence dhows could slip across to Lingah on the South coast of Persia and make over their cargoes of rifles and ammunition to the agents of Afghan dealers. The "Hyacinth" has interfered with this clever arrangement and hence the recent fighting. Dibai or Dabai as it is sometimes called, is a petty State and its Chief is not a person of any importance. He is one of the six Trucial Chiefs of the maritime tribes on the western shore of the Persian Gulf, with all of whom the British Government have concluded treaties. They are all independent, as Turkish authority does not extend beyond El Kati, while the Sultan of Muscat has no control over them. In the early part of the last century, Wahabi influence was supreme along the pirate coast and up to El Kati, and the fanatical sect threatened to overrun the whole of Oman. Piracy and slave-dealing were common, and naval operations had to be undertaken in 1809, for their suppression. These were successful, but another expedition had to be sent in 1819, and a general treaty was made with the Chiefs in 1820. This was renewed and modified from time to time, and eventually in 1892, the Trucial Chiefs signed treaties promising not to enter into any agreement or correspondence with any other Power than the British; not to admit the agent of any other Government; and not to part with any portion of their territories save to Great Britain. Ten years later the Chiefs of Dibai and Shargah, towns which lie close to each other, joined with three others in an agreement with the British Government in which they bounded themselves to prohibit the importation and exportation of arms into their respective territories. They undertook to seize and confiscate all arms and ammunition wherever found and the terms of his undertaking were clearly laid down. It is plain that this treaty has been broken in the present instance, and hence the naval operations of a few days ago. In all probability the majority of the Trucial Chiefs are concerned in the illicit traffic: as the profits to be gained from it would tempt them to break the agreement of 1902. If this should prove to be the case, there will be every justification for a navel expedition to punish them for their breach of faith. Their principal towns lie on the coast, so no difficulty should be experienced in carrying out the necessary operations.—"Pioneer."

THE WEATHER.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, JAN. 4.

The disturbed weather in North-West India, persists and has become accentuated in the extreme North. The conditions in Baluchistan have again become unsettled, and the precipitation has been nearly general in the North and East Punjab and the United Provinces, excluding the South-Eastern districts, while in Central India and east it has been fairly general. The North-West Frontier Province Kashmir east, Rajputana and Chukrata had two feet of snow, while one inch equivalent of snow and rain has fallen at Cherat, three inches equivalent at Simla and Rawalpindi. Lahore reports one inch of rain, Peshawar and Sialkote, three-quarters of an inch; Ludhiana, five inches; Ambala, Sirsa and Bahraich, one and a half inches; Dehra Dun, Roorkee and Meerut two inches; and Mukteear, Bareilly and Lucknow one inch.

The forecast shows a fairly general precipitation in the extreme north-east Punjab, the Western and Central Himalayas, the West of the United Provinces, and local rain in the east of United Provinces and in Central India East.

EARTHQUAKE REGISTERED AT SIMLA.

A violent shock of earthquake probably destructive at the place of origin was recorded this morning in Simla, at four hours, fifty-eight minutes, from a distance of about five hundred miles.

BOMBAY DAILY WEATHER REPORT FOR THE 4TH JANUARY.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Wednesday, the 4th January, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Rainfall has been nearly genera in the north and east Punjab; Rawalpindi has had 1·06", Lahore 0·93", Ambala 1·45" and Delhi 1·31". Skies are heavily clouded in the area of rainfall and lightly clouded elsewhere. The air continues damper than usual. Day temperature is in defect; night temperature is normal at Multan and in excess at other stations.

The United Provinces.—Nearly general rain has fallen; Cawnpore has had 0·42", Mainpuri 0·54" and Agra 0·28". Skies are moderately to heavily clouded. Humidity is normal or in excess. Maximum temperature is in defect in the north-western districts; the minimum is everywhere higher than usual.

Sind and Rajputana.—Jaipur reports 0·26" of rain and Kotah 0·10. Skies are heavily clouded at Bikaner and generally clear elsewhere. The moisture in the air is in defect at Manora and in excess in Rajputana. Day temperature is in defect; night temperature is also in defect in Sind and west Rajputana, but continues in excess in east Rajputana.

Gujarat Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Humidity is generally in excess. Maximum temperature is in defect nearly everywhere; the minimum is in excess in west Central India, but has fallen and is now in defect in the northern half of Gujarat and Kathiawar.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are lightly to moderately clouded. The moisture in the air is either equal to or above the average. Day temperature is nearly normal, night temperature is in excess everywhere.

The Konkan.—Skies are lightly clouded. Humidity is in excess. Maximum temperature is generally in defect; the minimum is normal.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are lightly to moderately clouded. The moisture in the air is either equal to or above the average. Day temperature is normal; night temperature is in excess at most stations.

General Remarks.—The depression is to-day central over Lahore and has again been the cause of wide-spread and fairly heavy rain in the north and east Punjab. Nearly general rain has also fallen in the west United Provinces and the adjacent parts of Rajputana. The depression continues well marked and undiminished in intensity. In the extreme south Colombo records 3·10" of rain.

Nearly general rain is likely in the north and east Punjab and local rain in the United Provinces.

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The reading of the barometer at the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 32° F. and for Calcutta standard at 8 a. m. (local time) on the 4th January was 30·044 inches. The height of Observatory barometer cistern above zero of the tide gauge at Apollo Bunder is 47 feet. The height of tide in the stream above zero of the tide gauge was 7 feet at 8 a.m. (local time). The temperature correction for a mercurial barometer, supposing the reading to be 30·00 inches and that of the attached thermometer 80° F. will be ·14 inch and this will be higher and lower by ·01 inch for each 4 degrees. In the case of the aneroid no temperature correction is required. Should the height of barometer cistern, either mercurial or aneroid above zero of tide guage be different from 47 feet, it will read higher or lower by ·01 inch for each 1f feet. The readings above are distinct in from those given in the daily weather report, to which different corrections have been applied.

H. A. ARMSTRONG,
Meteorologist, Bombay.

What About That Dandruff?



There is just this much about it: Dandruff is a germ disease, is most untidy, annoying, and leads to baldness. When chronic, it is very stubborn, but surely yields to thorough and energetic treatment. All germs must be destroyed, the scalp must be restored to health. Here is the remedy: Ayer's Hair Vigor. Ask your doctor about using it.

Ayer's Hair Vigor
DOES NOT COLOR THE HAIR

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass., U. S. A.

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PATENT SELF STARTING ATTACHMENT.
Start car from dashboard without turning the engine
Two types: Standard and Self-starting.



Latest and best. No other Magneto can compete with it.

Made Five World's Records on THAMES CAR.
"Your Magneto is all that can possibly be desired. It could not have run better than when I established five new records on Bookbands Track on Tuesday last, the 10th instant."
(Signed) W. T. CLIFFORD-CARP.

"The Magneto you supplied to me in April this year is still working as well as ever, and it has given me the greatest satisfaction in every way. I maintain that ew magnetos on the market can touch it," &c., &c.
(Signed) G. H. BANKES.

The Winning Boat was fitted with Fuller's Self-Starting Magneto British Motor Boat Club Regatta, September 14, 1907, Cabin Cruiser K. L., won 15 mile handicap. . . . . "The Magneto ran exceedingly well, and we certainly shall recommend it to all buyers of our engines."
(Signed) KING & Co

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Electro-Tonic Pearls,

The ideal, natural, positive remedy for that tired feeling.
Gives a good appetite, makes you strong. Makes you feel good and look good.
Makes rich, red blood.
Builds up run down systems, increases vital force, clears mentality.
Corrects all faults of stomach, blood, liver and bowels.
The finest tonic medicine for old and young.
For workers or thinkers.
For students and the aged.
A very pleasant medicine that any one can take.

Price Rs. 2-0 per bottle of 40 Pills.
Rs. 5-8-0 for 3 bottles.

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JUMMA MUSJID, No. 2, BOMBAY.

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DOCKYARD.

I M S Dalhousie ...1573 Comdr W Mitch[redacted]
I M S Lawrence......Comdr Mill[redacted]
H M S Hyacinth......Capt J D Dick[redacted]
R I M S Dufferin......Comdr A[redacted]

VESSE.. IN THE [redacted]

Arcadia...3514 Barch[redacted]
Caledonia[redacted]N Co
Colaba 3899[redacted]
City of [redacted] M M & Co
[redacted]k Nixon & Co
[redacted]W & A Graham & Co
[redacted]W & A Graham & Co
[redacted]son ....
[redacted]vies ....
[redacted]1 Feuvre ....M M & Co
[redacted]......3381 McClelland.........M M & Co
[redacted]......2041 Macgonnell...T Morrison & Co
[redacted]b ......2041 Elliott ....T Morrison & Co
Nowshera ....1961 Ross ....M & Co
Norfolk ....2501 Buckley... W&A Graham & Co
Orwell..............2446 Home..... W &A Graham & Co
Ottiriba ....4937 Smith......................M M & Co
Quiloa................4941 Stewart ....M M & Co
Safé...................502 Willoughby...B & H S N & Co
Tuscarora.........3925 Vallenshead...Standard Oil & Co
Zamora.........2323 Euvan ....T Morrison

Stream

[redacted]...4908 Scott.........W & A Graham & Co

VESSELS IN DOCK.—Jan. 4.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessel. Ton Capt. Dest. Date. Agents
[redacted]tsham.....9075 Smith ....Marseilles......10-1 Ralli Bros
[redacted]n Maclachlan...3308 Gray...N F...N F...J Finlay & Co
[redacted]Dunbarmoor...2331 Barton ......Rotterdam...15 1 W & A Graham & Co
D&E Tosa Maru......3610 Nomura.........Kobe...13-1... N Y Kaisha
F Itria ....3420 wood ......Calcutta ......31 12 M M & Co
H Sultan......2771 Fantren ....Durban ....5-1 A Strandes & Co
K Feliciana...2785 Falck ......Dunkirk.........3-1-11... W & AGraham & Co
M Shah Ameer......1922 Cusack......Mauritius...4-1-11 Bo & H S N Co
N Umona ....2388 Mitchell...W & A Graham & Co Hull 10-1-911
O Cresswell...2002 Buff ...Genoa ....6-1-1911 T Morrison & Co
Q Ischia ....2481 Belsito...Hongkong...16-1... Rubattino Line

VICTORIA DOCK.

1 Glencluny...3076 Craig...Kobe ...7-1 T Morrison & Co
2 Ismaila...3381 Le Feavre...Java...6-1...M M & Co
3 Chanda.........3951 Tice ....Antwerp ... 6-1-11 M M & Co
4 Cressington Court.......2716 Barcham...Marseilles... 7-1-11...W & A Graham & Co
5 Glenlyon......2543 Anderson...Antwerp ...7-1-1911 T Morrison & Co
7 Bohemia ....2305 Gillhuber...Trieste...16-1... A L S N Co
8 India ......1997 Sorch.......Trieste...5-1...W Denoe
12&13 Delhi ......4784 Gordon ...Shanghai...4 1...P & O S N Co
14 Dwarka ....759 Moxon...Karachi...6-1...M M & Co
15 Kasara........605 Elton...Busreh ...5-1...M M & Co
16 Arabistan...1819...Codd...Dunkirk...6-1...M M&Co

H W P D

Netravati.........699 Fakeera ...Karachi...7-1 ...Bo S N Co Ld

30 ton Cranes.

Dredger Jinga ....401 ....B P Trust
[redacted]..........513...Fakeera N F....B and S N Co

ARRIVALS.

Vessels.	Commanders.	From
[redacted]aclachlan...	Gray	Glasgow, Nov 26
[redacted]	Belsito	H'kong, Dec 13
[redacted]	McDiarmid ...	Karachi, Jan 2
[redacted]fels	Giedrischa ...	H'burg, Nov 29

DEPARTURES.

Jan.	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destination.
4	Delhi	Bradshaw	Shanghai, &c
	Itria	Baywood	Calcutta, &c
	Uriana	Carey	Java, &c
	Elmsgarth	Davissan	Mormugoa

The following vessels obtained their port-clearances yesterday:—

Steamer Kasara, Elton, for Persian Gulf, &c,
" India, Soich, for Trieste, &c.

The following vessels began to load yesterday:—

Steamer Salsette, for Aden.
" Goalpara for Persian Gulf.
" Bohemia for Trieste.
" Tosa Maru for China.
" Assaye for China.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

Jan.	Vessels.	From
1	Scharzfels	Antwerp
1	Clan Stuart	Liverpool
1	Clan Chattan	Coast
2	Teesta	Straits
2	Lindula	Negapatam
Dec.31	Kintail	London
31	Torrington	Cuddalore

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The P. & O. S. N. Co.'s s. s. Sicilia arrived at Suez from Colombo on Tuesday morning.

The Anchor Line s. s. Massilia Homeward bound passed Suez on the 2nd instant and the same Co's s. s. Scindia outward bound passed Suez on the 1st instant and is due to arrive here about 8 a.m. on the 13th instant.

FOREIGN CABLE COMMUNICATION.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION

Great Britain.	Continent of Europe.	America.	Australia.	China.	Africa.
Via Teheran Perfect.	Via Teheran Perfect.	Via Brest Perfect	Via Penang Perfect.	Via Penang Perfect.	Via Aden Perfect.
Via Turkey Perfect.	Via Turkey Perfect	Via Valentia Perfect.	Via Amoor Perfect.	Via Amoor Perfect.	Via Cadiz Teneriffe Perfect.
Via Suez Perfect.	Via Suez Perfect.	Via Direct Cable Perfect.	......	Via Bhamo Perfect.	Via Lisbon St. Vincent Perfect.

Latest dates of Foreign Messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m. of the 4th January, 1911.

(Difference in Longitude allowed for.)

Via	Latest Dates. D.	H	M.	Time Occupied in Transmission. Hrs.	Mts
Turkey ...	3	2	p.m.	21	13
Teheran ...	4	12	40 p.m.	2	15
Suez	4	2	15 p.m.	0	44

NOTICES.

Cable Assab Perim interrupted. Telegrams for Erythrea and Abyssinia are forwarded via Suakim Kassala without additional charge (20-6-09).

Ahwaz line interrupted between Ramhormaz and Ahwaz (23-11-10).

Cable Djedda Suakim interrupted (30-12-10).

The Swiss Federal Chambers on the 15th December elected without opposition M. Marc Ruchet to be President of the Swiss Confederation for 1911. M. Ruchet has hitherto been Head of the Department of the Interior.

[redacted]S. From Rs. 150.

[redacted]ATS, From Rs. 40.

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White Rose, 150 deg..........	5	12	2	" "
Chester, 125 deg	4	12	2	" "
Devoe's Brilliant, 125 deg...	4	8	2	" "
Monkey, 125 deg..............	4	8	2	" "
Elephant, 125 deg..............	4	8	0	per two tins.
125 deg. (in Bulk)	3	9	0	per 8 gallons.

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NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** All communications of a literary character should be addressed to THE EDITOR, and all communications regarding Advertisements and Business matters generally should be addressed to the GENERAL MANAGER. Communications should not be addressed to any individual member of the staff.

Postal letters and covers should be addressed Box 209, GENERAL POST OFFICE. BOMBAY.

The Bombay Gazette.

Thursday, 5th January 1911.

INTER-RACIAL FEELING IN SOUTH AFRICA.

SEEING the names of Englishmen and Dutchmen side by side in the Honours' List, optimists exclaim "See how the Union is burying the past." It may in the Cape, in Natal, even in the Transvaal, but in the so-called Orange Free State—a name it has been permitted to retain as a concession to popular sentiment—counteracting influences are at work which threaten to become increasingly serious. Bilingual fanaticism, Hertzogeism as it termed, stands in the way of harmonious development. General Hertzog is Minister of Education in the Free State, besides holding a portfolio in the Cabinet of the Union, and he will have bilingualism or nothing. The first-fruits of his Teachers' Act have already appeared and to-day the teaching staff of the Department of Education is seething with discontent and indignation. In most cases feelings of anger and loud murmurs of protest predominate; in others a sense of the ludicrous mingles. The latter class is tickled by studying the awards made them by the adjudicators and comparing the Free State assessment with that put on them by the leading universities of Great Britain and the Continent. It is the process of the grading of teachers in respect of their qualifications which has given rise to the deep resentment felt. The ulterior motive of the Act—the penalising of English teachers—forms the gravest cause. It is clearly felt, outside the Free State, that the methods of the Department are such that no parents who care about the future of their children will allow them to be educationally ruined for the sake of bilingual fanaticism. As the "Rand Daily Mail" puts it:—"Every sensible man recognises the value of Dutch in this country, but the Free State system is bilingual madness. It would prefer a doctor to kill a patient in two languages than save his life in one. Knowledge is of little account, and training of none. Only the ability to speak two languages is to count. Everything must be sacrificed to that, even the future of their children. Bilingualism of this kind sets up a high protective tariff wall against knowledge. It stops competition, it excludes the learning of the outer world. The people of a nation trained under the Free State system would have to live to themselves. Outside their own country they would be useless. Inside that country the greatest teachers and scientists and thinkers of the world could find no place. The news of the first-fruits of the Free State educational system will be received in some quarters with contemptuous laughter, and in others with anger, but amongst thinking South Africans, we believe the predominant feeling will be one of deep and genuine sorrow. We thought we were going forward, but one Province of the Union is going back."

Naturally the question came before the Union Parliament, and the other day, Colonel Crewe initiated a full-dress debate by introducing a resolution to the effect that in the opinion of the House the provisions in the Free State Education Acts are in conflict with the principles of freedom and equality of opportunity embodied in the South Africa Act, inasmuch as such provisions compel children to receive instruction through the medium of both English and Dutch; constitute an infringement of the rights of parents; operate unfairly against certain sections of the teaching staff; make it impossible to obtain an adequate number of efficient teachers; tend to accentuate racial divisions and inflict grave injury upon the education of the country. Colonel Crewe wanted it to be clearly understood that from his side of the House there was no opposition whatever to the Dutch language as a language. There was no prejudice on their part against the Dutch language. There was no desire to do any damage to that language. They on his side of the House fully recognised the obligation placed upon them in this respect by the Act of Union and so far as they were concerned that Act would be carried out in its entirety. What they did object to, however, was that there should be a dual compulsory medium of instruction. It might be asked why the Opposition directed their attack on the Free State Acts alone. The reply to that was that the Free State Education Act of 1910 was passed after the Act of Union. There was an undoubted uproar in the Free State. There was a certain number of people in the Free State who were suffering from injustice, and it was the duty of the Opposition to call attention to that grievance. Proceeding Colonel Crewe referred to the Education Acts in the Cape Colony, Natal, and Transvaal, pointing out that the Education Acts in the Cape and the Transvaal were largely the result of agreements between parties, and educational peace prevailed; while in Natal the position with regard to education was particularly pacific. And what he wanted was that the choice of language should be left to the children's parents. Moreover bilingualism must not be allowed to damage education of the children, because of the poor attainments of teachers trained under the present system. From the report of the Director of Education in the Transvaal, it appears there is very general desire on the part of English-speaking people to learn Dutch. On the Rand, there are ninety per cent. of children who are learning Dutch. This is the result of toleration. One Dutch inspector reports that on the West Rand about 98 per cent. of the pupils are receiving instruction in Dutch. This is one of the strongest arguments which can be advanced to show there is no hostility on the part of the English-speaking people towards the Dutch language. Where they give toleration everybody is learning Dutch. Where they have intolerance people stand up and declare they would not be dragooned. Bilingualism in the Transvaal has had very considerable effect on the class of teachers taken on during the past few years, and 50 per cent. of those previously on the staff have not even completed their school education. Colonel Crewe prudently referred to the position in certain parts of Canada, and quoted Bishop Fallon in support of the contention that a double medium for instruction is disastrous so far as the efficiency of the child's education is concerned. The French Canadian example is a warning against allowing the language question to damage the child's education.

In defence Mr. Malan urged the necessity of the Union refraining from interference with the States, but beyond this he was unable to say anything in favour of Hertzogism. But the Minister, himself, was finally induced to speak. Nothwithstanding anything that had been said, he considered the Free State Act to be in full harmony with Article 137 of the South Africa Act, and it was the only Education Act of the four Provinces which could, in any way, be said to be an approach to it. He had never said that the Free State Act was like the Koran, got from Heaven, but they had made an honest attempt to meet the views of the people. That was more than could be said for any other Act. He thanked the hon. member for introducing the resolution. He believed that nothing better for South Africa could have been done than the tabling of the motion. They had months of the greatest animosity shown through the Press and platform, whereby nothing but the greatest detriment had been done to good feeling. He thought the men who had written and spoken had done so with an ulterior motive, but the great majority had done so, because they had been misled by those who were posing as leaders, but who possessed nothing else but ignorance. General Hertzog promised the House further information later on in the Session and the debate was adjourned. Meantime injustice to the teachers continues and it is shown that (1) of all the M. A.'s, B.A.'s B.Sc.'s in the service of the Deparment not one is worthy of being graded first class. (2) Of 200 certified teachers, graduates, etc., in the service, only 20 have been graded second-class. (3) Of the remainder, only a few have been accounted worthy of the third-class, while the vast majority have been placed in no class at all. While such injustice continues it cannot be said that the Union is burying the past.

THE INDIAN FACTORY BILL. THE Factory Bill, which came up for its first reading at Tuesday's meeting of the Viceroy's Council, was the principal item on the agenda and the one which received most attention. The measure was referred to a Select Committee and it is, therefore, probable that it will undergo considerable amendment before it next comes under discussion. Government, through the proposer of the Bill, disclaims any desire to impose unnecessary burdens on the industries affected, but hon. members representing commercial interests, will, we trust, be able to demonstrate that the measure is not only calculated to hamper the mill-industry, but to cripple it. It is moreover premature, for notwithstanding every attempt to show that the mill-hands were overworked and insufficently cared for, no case has even been made out justifying grandmotherly legislation for their protection. The Hon Sir Vithaldas Thackersey, who was a member of the Commission, responsible for the recommendations on which the Bill is founded, spoke at considerable length, as was only proper in this case; but although he approved the main objects it professes, he maintained that the Bill as it stands will be tantamount to declining the co-operation which the factory owners willingly offer towards achieving the objects Government have in view. This is not the time to potter with the mill-industry, and however much we may wish to see the hours of labour shortened and sanitary arrangements in the mills improved, we must protest against legislative interference at the present time. Mill-hands may, when they have an opportunity, work a few more hours than is good for them, but they will rest when it pleases them and would prefer their own methods and their own hours, their own rates of pay for a certain amount of work done as it suits their convenience, before any schemes laid down by Government. Mill managers have experience which the framers of the Bill have not, and in very few cases can it be said that they have not acted fairly and equitably by their hands. What the Hon'ble Mr. Dadabhoy remarked as to the feeling that Lancashire has determined the colour of the Bill is quite true. That feeling does prevail and as he said the Government has selected a most inopportune time for the amendment of the law and for the introduction of legislative restrictions. "We fully appreciate the humanitarian motives that have inspired the Bill and no right thinking citizen will impute ungenerous motives to the Government, but it has to be admitted that the Indian Government which had imposed and maintained a countervailing Excise Duty on indigenous cotton goods to propitiate Manchester, cannot reasonably hope to avoid some measure of hostile and unpleasant criticism of its action and of misrepresentation of its solicitude for the well-being of the labouring classes. The imposition of restrictions on adult labour is not justified by the conditions of work now prevailing in this country." Opinions were invited on the draft measure and we, among others, gave expression to popular feeling at the time. Until we have the full text of the speeches in favour of the measure by its proposer we cannot imagine why Government sets at naught the views of experts and how Mr. Robertson contends that nothing has been brought to the notice of Government which could lead them to reconsider the decisions it already arrived at, with one or two minor suggestions. As Mr. Graham observed the Bill goes a good deal further than anything recommended by the Factory Commission, and Indian labour does not offer the best field for the experiment, which it undoubtedly is. Mr. Graham expressed a hope, which we endorse, that Government will in Select Committee meet the experts as far as possible in their suggestions and amendments. Mr. Monteath spoke quite truly when he said that to restrict the hours of adult male labour by legislation would be resented by the labourers themselves as an interference with their personal liberty. Yet Mr. Robertson, we do not know upon whose authority, declared that the Indian Factory labourer falls within the category of those who cannot protect themselves, and challenges the supposition that the Mill industry will be in any way adversely affected by the measure. He thinks the Government is fully justified in holding to this measure as one which should be placed on the Statute Book—a very nicely rounded off sentence, but one which is arrant nonsense and absolutely illogical. So far as we can at present judge in the words of the representative of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce, the measure is not justified by the arguments which have been used in its support.

SICKNESS AND INVALIDITY BILL. THE outstanding feature of Mr. Lloyd-George's Sickness and Invalidity Bill, of which Reuter cables a summary, is its wholesale adoption of the friendly societies as the machinery by which the provisions of the measure are intended to be administered. So far as we can judge from a brief cable, Mr. Lloyd George seeks to impose on all working-men, earning wages which amount to less than £160 per annum, compulsory membership of a friendly society. The Bill, as Reuter summarises it, "will impose" compulsory insurance "through the societies on all workers" who fulfil the description we have quoted. This practically means that every worker whether engaged in what is generally called a "trade" or in an occupation which is usually dignified by the title of "profession" is bound to become a member of one of the numerous friendly societies. That such a provision will offend the susceptibilities of a great many people is a small matter, of which we take little account, for membership of a friendly society is nothing of which anyone need feel ashamed. But we do query very pointedly whether Mr. Lloyd-George in selecting the friendly societies as the means of administering his new measure, has chosen the most economical method of putting into effect what must necessarily be an expensive scheme. Further, whether a properly organized State department would not better fulfil the functions, which he desires, than a series of separate institutions that are to be raised to the status of semi-official organisations by the provision that their accounts will be submitted to Government supervision. These it seems to us are questions which must be satisfactorily answered before the details of the scheme demand consideration. The promise of the Bill had been met with strenuous threats of opposition from the friendly societies, who saw their way to further progress barred by the appearance of state measures, and the societies have many enthusiastic supporters not only among the Labour members, but on the benches on both sides of the House. It is to give his bill a chance of an easy passage by conciliating such opposition that Mr. George has given the societies such generous recognition. We look forward to reading his justification of the course of action which he has taken, and which we shall possibly not receive until the Bill has been introduced into the House, although as the present statement has been issued in an attempt to placate the societies, he may be induced to say more by way of correspondence. Then probably we may hear too how much this bill is to cost the State and employers of labour. Employers will be anxiously awaiting the first estimate of the "minimum cost" seeing that a quarter of it is to come from their pockets, and in view of the precedent which he set over his Old-Age Pension estimates, they will be unwise to accept the Chancellor's first figures.

REUTER learns that the Imperial Conference will meet on May 22.

IT is understood that Mr. W. B. Gordon, Secretary, Irrigation Branch, Punjab, will succeed Sir Lionel Jacob as Secretary in the Public Works Department, Government of India, in April.

MR. SHIRLEY TREMEARNE was to move at yesterday's meeting of the Calcutta Municipality a proposal to present an address to the German Crown Prince, and Rai Debendra Chandra Ghose was to move for the further policing of the Kabulis in Calcutta.

A PRESS NOTE states that in future a general summary of the weekly Season and Crop reports will be published in the "Bombay Government Gazette" below the district reports, and the usual Press Note publishing the contents of the telegram on the subject to the Government of India will be discontinued.

NOTES ON INDIAN INTERESTS.

THOUGHTS BY A NATIVE THINKER.

ADDRESS OF THE CONGRESS PRESIDENT. The tone and substance of Sir William Wedderburn's address as President of the Indian National Congress are of a character to disarm criticism. Even his opponents, whose views are at the antipodes of his own, have handled him with gentle severity. Peace, good-will and charity, was the burden of his song. It was a sermon in season, and it was again seasonable in view of the circumstances which have arisen since the inauguration of the Reforms. The liberalizing of the administration has allayed legitimate unrest, and has brought the people nearer to the heart of their rulers. Here was a proper and fitting occasion for exhorting the Indians to be grateful and kindly in their disposition towards their rulers. He coupled with this exhortation a word of gentle advice to the official classes to accept the new policy in an ungrudging, even generous, spirit. Sir William is reproved by some of his critics for giving an advice which, they say, was gratuitous and uncalled for, and which had the appearance of questioning the sincerity of the bureaucracy. I think this criticism is scarcely fair. He has not uttered a single harsh or angry word concerning officials. He has niether said nor suggested that they are reluctant to fall in with the new scheme. Whether they like it or not, there is no doubt of their traditional loyalty to their duty. It is not, however, an extravagant supposition that there may be among them some hide-bound Civilians, who have no sympathy with the new order of things, nay who regard it with many misgivings. The exhortation need not offend anybody, because it was in keeping with the kindly sentiment which pervades the whole discourse. It may be remembered that Sir Edward Baker had delivered himself of a similar exhortation soon after the initiation of the reforms. Nay, the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal was, if anything, a little more pronounced and explicit in pointing out the duties which have devolved upon the bureaucracy under the altered conditions. If Sir William Wedderburn has been severe upon anybody, it was upon the tribe of revolutionaries and irreconcileables. He told them plainly that they were only knocking their heads against a stone wall. He pointed out the concessions granted to the people of India were valuable and generous, and he made the important declaration that advancement was only certain and possible under the aegis of Great Britain. He did not dangle before his audience the vain vision of Swaraj; I do not think he ever introduced this word in his address; he did not fire the imagination of inflammable and disordered youths with the ideal of Home Rule. He was burdened too much with the consciousness of the elements of danger and disaffection lurking in the political life of India to spoil his sermon by any words which might be construed as encouraging their bare-brained ambitions.

QUESTIONABLE PROPOSALS. The one vulnerable part of the presidential address was the President's recommendation for the repeal of what for want of a better term are commonly known as repressive measures, and his counsel to Moderates and Extremists to unite and work together in harmony. These measures were justified and necessitated by the propaganda of violence and disaffection which was actively and zealously pursued, and which, if left unheeded, would have assumed dangerous dimensions; and while the country is still infected with the poison, it would be most unwise and impolitic to do away with the measures which keep it in check. A premature act of grace is sure to awaken the sleeping dogs, whose resuscitated energy might drive the Government to forge anew the weapons they had thrown away in a fit of misjudged and mistimed benevolence. The laws, directed as they are against evil-doers, may not affect honest citizens. They are condemned unfairly as gagging the press and fettering freedom of speech. Cases have occurred in Bengal, in which the executive has applied them a trifle too rigorously, involving the innocent with the guilty. But isolated instances of irregularities furnish no argument against laws which have abundant justification for their existence in the interests of order and progress. These measures were reluctantly adopted by Government, and, again, not too soon. Their rigour was gradually increased, a more severe law being enacted, only when a less severe enactment had failed to answer its purpose. It is absurd to expect that the removal of the curb put upon the seditionary would conciliate him, and transform him into a miserable sinner who has seen the error of his ways. While his creed is revolutionary, and is founded on hatred of the foreign race and foreign rule, there is no room for union or pacification. The revolutionaries despise the reforms as trivial and insignificant. Nothing short of independent Home-Rule will satisfy them. While their spirit is untamed, their terrorism must be met by the terrorism of the law, and it is only fair to state that the measures which have been adopted, however deeply we, Indians, may deplore them, are scarcely beyond the necessities of the case. Sir William is equally mistaken in his benevolent desire for union between Moderates and Extremists. The differences which, long brewing, culminated at last in the rupture at Surat, are not differences of degree. They are differences of kind, based on fundamentally divergent principles. They signify a well-ordered, constitutional, agitation on the one hand, as against lawlessness and violence on the other; acceptance of the British supremacy as an indispensable condition of the welfare and happiness of India, as opposed to the propaganda which seeks the overthrow of this rule, and the establishment of complete independence. It is impossible for the two parties to coalesce and work together, unless an organic change is effected in the creed of the one or the other. In the absence of this condition, they cannot meet on a common platform, without renewing the scenes which broke up the Congress at Surat.

AN UNFULFILLED OBLIGATION. The President took pains to impress upon the Congress the supreme importance of "making the British people understand the needs of India and securing for her cause the support of this all powerful ally." He called for a vigorous propaganda in England, "in order to bring the appeal effectively before the High Court of the British nation." The British Committee on Indian affairs in London has not hitherto been conspicuously successful in its appeal to this supreme tribunal, and its organ, "India" has yet to gain the ear of the public. The work performed by the London Committee has not proved so efficacious as might be desired, it is not due to any lack of fervour on its parts. Its efforts are crippled for want of adequate pecuniary support from India, and but for the splendid help extended by Sir William Wedderburn, the British organization might have ceased to exist. The journal "India" is not largely supported in this country, there are subscribers not a few who fail to remit their subscriptions regularly. At the dinner given to Sir William by the Ripon Club in Bombay, Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy was perfectly candid, when he said that Indians were loud in their patriotic professions, but that when their pocket was touched, the patriotism rapidly evaporated. I believe that when he administered this severe rebuke, Sir Jamsetji had in mind the heavy debt which India owes to Sir William, and to which I have myself referred in a previous issue of this paper. The Congress was most fervid and extravagant in praise of its President. The speakers extolled his virtues and character. But something more than verbal gratitude and admiration is needed I am afraid, however, that Sir William will have to count upon words alone as his recompense for the great pecuniary sacrifices made by him. It is a reproach to our honour and credit that a plain obligation should remain unfulfilled.

AN ASSET OF THE EMPIRE. It is no small credit to Sir William Wedderburn that his love and devotion have survived his experience. His faith is boundless in our national character. No foreigner can have a keener appreciation of our solid merits, our law-abiding character, our patient and gentle nature, our industry and power of endurance. He has the same faith in the capacity of the Indian people for managing their own affairs, as shown in their ancient village organization. Because the people were managing well or indifferently the petty affairs of village communities, it does not necessarily follow that they can manage with equal success the affairs of an empire. A claim founded on this slender ground alone must be dismissed as extravagant. Sir William looks forward with great hope to the future, and if there is any truth in the saying that every nation deserves its fate, the future lies mainly in our own hands. It is possible for us to work out our salvation in harmony with our rulers, if only the cranks and fanatics of our own colour will let us. Sir William has placed a fitting crown on his life-long work for India by his solemn exhortation about charity and conciliation, union and harmony. By undertaking at his time of life a long journey from home in the character of a peacemaker, he has done a service to the Government, as well as the people. He has used all the weight of his authority as a beloved and revered friend of India, on the side of law and order and tranquility. My countrymen honour him as a noble, unselfish and high minded Englishman. Such Englishmen, however divergent may be their views from others of their own race, are an asset of the Empire. They make for the union of hearts. They bind us closer to the British rule, and they have a certain influence even in conciliating discontent and allaying the fever of impatient idealists.

DION.

BURMA KHEDDAH CASE.

Alleged Illegality of Clark's Arrest.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, JAN. 4.

This forenoon before Mr. Justice Robinson and a Special Jury commenced the hearing of the case against Dalrymple Clark, J. S. Birch and M. C. Gupta. the first of whom was charged with having on 9th or 16th July, 1906, in Katha District, being an officer of the Government, to wit legal Superintendent of the Kheddahs, made a false entry with the intent to defraud in the elephant returns for June 1906, by reporting that 230 elephants of the Government had died. The other two accused were charged with abetment. The accused pleaded not guilty.

Before empanelling the jury Mr. DeGlanville, on behalf of Clark, asked permission to take a preliminary objection. The counsel referred to the proceedings relating to the arrest under warrant of Clark in London, to his being bailed out there and subsequently in Rangoon to his trial before the Magistrate and committal to the Madalay Court and transference of the case to the Sessions at the Chief Court. It was urged that the Chief Judge having in the last case held that Mr. Scott was not a duly employed Magistrate, the accused was illegally arrested, and under the ruling of the Privy Council, the case against Esoofuddin and the case in the Burma Law Reports of Shwe Bux, Clark was entitled to be but back in the place where he was arrested and all his expenses paid by Government. Under the Fugitive Offenders Act, the time within which proceedings should be instituted was six months, the offender being brought to the country. Clark had been now over eleven months here, the proceedings were therefore void.

The Government Advocate, in reply, argued that the notifications appointing Mr. Scott as Magistrate under the Fugitive Offenders Act was perfectly good. He denied Clark came out here under the warrant of arrest under the Fugitive Offenders Act. He came out of his free will. With regard to Clark being replaced in the same position in which he was before it was urged that the illegality of the arrest did not interfere with the validity of the present trial and this Court could not travel outside the record of the present proceedings which were instituted on perfectly valid summons. It was also too late now to raise points, now urged by the other side.

The hearing of Counsel's arguments had not concluded at the rising of the Court for the day.

DEATH OF MADRAS OFFICIAL.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, JAN. 4.

The death is announced at Madras of the Hon'ble Dewan Bahadur N. Subramanian, Administrator-General. The deceased was the oldest member of the Local Bar, having been enrolled in 1876, and was the First Indian to be appointed Administrator-General of Madras. He was the recognised leader of the Indian Christian community and was connected with every public movement for the good of his countrymen. This morning in the High Court before the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Sankaran Nair sympathetic reference was made to the deceased.

INDO-CHINESE OPIUM TRADE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, JAN. 4.

Telegrams, received from Hongkong, show that the Local Opium Market is a good deal affected by the recent announcement of the action to be taken by the Government of India in the matter of the export of the drug to China, and it is asserted that the inevitable results will be an increase of smuggling, particularly through Singapore.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JAN. 4.

Major Holman, 16th Cavalry, succeeds Major Hay, 129th Baluchis, as General Staff Officer, Quetta, next March.

Colonel N. S. Swanston, I. A., retires from the 22nd instant and Lieut.-Col. G. E. Fooks, I. M. S. from the 6th ultimo.

Captain J. W. Hope, from the Staff College, is posted to the 84th Battery, R.A., Belgaum.

Lieut.-Col. A. S. Walker, 40th Brigade, R.F.A., Glasgow, is posted to the 3rd Brigade, Nowshera.

Lieut. F. S. Collin, R.E., embarks on March 3, for the Indian Service, and the following Royal Artillery Officers embark for duty in India to-morrow:—Major A. H. Kane, 82nd Company, R. G. A., and Lieut. A. Park, 59th Battery, R. F. A.

THE traffic receipts of the Rangoon Electric Tramways for the year ended December 31, are Rs. 8,79,245 or an increase by Rs. 2,258 supervision over over the previous years total.

THE "Englishman" mentions that Mr. B. K. Finnimore is likely to succeed Mr. Thomson as P. W. D. Secretary. Bengal, this month.

A LICENCE has been granted to the Associated Eastern Telegraph and Eastern Extension Telegraph Company and Marconi's Wireless Telegraph Company, Limited, for establishing and working a wireless telegraph station in the Cocos Islands. The station is expected to be in working order in the early part of this year. The present use to which the installation will be put, says the "Straits Times," will be to receive messages from on board ships passing the Cocos.

HOUNDSDITCH AFFRAY.

HEAVY FIRING ON BOTH SIDES.

Besieged Finally Fire the House.

DEFENDERS DIE IN BURNING BUILDING.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, JAN. 3.

The police kept a ceaseless watch on the house in Sidney Street, throughout Monday night.

Firing started at daybreak and was almost continuous for hours. A period of sniping then followed, the soldiers kneeling or lying prone on the muddy flagstones to take deliberate aim at every opportunity.

The Scots Guards, from the Tower of London, entrenched themselves in the malting-house of the brewary and poured volleys into the house, which presented an angle of 45 degrees, two hundred yards distant.

Further drafts of police were called up until there were 1,500 on the spot, while more were in the neighbourhood, awaiting orders.

The fire brigade were called out, in case their services were required to turn the hose on the assassins.

Outbreak of Fire.

At two o'clock, two further companies of the Scots Guards, with a Gatling gun, marched to Sidney Street, amid the cheers of vast alien throngs in the surrounding districts.

Towards one o'clock it was seen that the building was on fire, having been obviously ignited by the besieged men, while the shots from the house were brisker than ever. The flames spread rapidly, the crowds excitedly cheering as smoke issued from the windows in an upper storey, from which the shooting continued.

Mr. Winston Churchill was prominent, moving about and directing operations.

Meanwhile, three guns of the Horse Artillery arrived, but they were not needed. As the roof suddenly fell in, flames shot into the air, and the firing ceased.

LATER.

Up to the present two bodies have been found in the debris. The Police are fairly confident that they are those of Fritz and Peter.

The official list of wounded is: Two police, three spectators, and a sergeant of the Scots Guards. Five firemen were also seriously injured by a falling wall.

Amended Casualty List.

LONDON, JAN. 4.

The two dead men in the Mile End house were apparently being harboured by a Russian woman named Gershon, who rented a single room on the first floor. The landlord, who resided on the ground floor, was not aware that the men were there. The police enticed Gershon down by a ruse at three o'clock yesterday morning, and arrested her.

In the affray, the Scots Guards alone used 400 rounds.

According to an amended casualty list, five police, four spectators and a sergeant of the Scots Guards were wounded, apart from the injured firemen. Only the detective who was first wounded was detained in hospital.

LATER.

Mr. Winston Churchill vehemently denies the reports that the authorities set fire to the house in Mile End.

The examination of the remains, which are frightfully mangled and dismembered, suggests that there were three bodies.

The battle has caused such a sensation that hundred police are still on the spot, controlling the vast crowds which have collected.

It is hoped to effect the arrest of a number of female intermediaries of the criminals.

The evening papers insist that the whole question of anarchists must be immediately considered. A pistols Act, they urge, must be passed similar to the Poisons Act.

Press Comments.

LONDON, JAN. 4.

The Unionist papers vigorously demand more stringent administration of the Aliens Act.

The *Daily News* anticipates this outcry and denounces it, saying that it is almost impossible to exclude such people. All that is practicable is to continue the expulsion of convicted persons and have a police so efficient as to deter the advent of other criminals.

The *Daily Chronicle* holds similar views.

TEST CRICKET IN AUSTRALIA.

South Africa's Collapse.

LONDON, JAN. 4.

In the second test match between Australia and South Africa, Australia made 348 in the first innings and 327 in the second. South Africa made 506 and 80. South Africa's collapse was due to the wonderful bowling of Whitty, who took six wickets for seventeen runs, on a good wicket. When Faulkner was dismissed for eight, the side went to pieces.

Cotter took four wickets for 47.

MANCHURIAN LOAN.

LONDON, JAN. 4.

The Manchurian loan has been issued. It is quoted at from 3-8 to 1-2 premium.

RUSSIA AND GERMANY IN ASIA.

Concession to Anglo-French Susceptibilities.

VIEW OF GERMAN PRESS.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, JAN. 4.

The German Press is exercised at a forecast, published by the *Novoe Vremya*, of Russia's reply to the German note received in 1907. This forecast reads "interests in Asia" instead of "in Persia and Turkey," as in Dr. von Bethmann-Hollweg's version of the agreement, in which no mention was made of any limitation to Asia.

The German Press assumes that Russia now desires to weaken the impression caused by Dr. von Bethmann-Hollweg's statement in deference to the susceptibilities of Britain and France, and asks for a speedy explanation.

The special correspondent, in Paris of the "Standard," wrote on December 12:

The more the words of Dr. von Bethmann-Hollweg are read and understood the less they are liked in Paris. There is an easy and casual assumption of confidence and an airy way of treating the questions interesting England and France which does not at all please the French Press. As regards the limitation of armaments, Germany politely refuses to discuss the question. The Government is the servant of the Emperor and not of the people, and takes its instructions from him. Particularly annoying is the reference to the landing of a French admiral at the little closed port of Agadir. No official account had reached Berlin, and Germany reserved her liberty of action, being, as always, resolved to uphold the rights of her commerce. It is true that a subsequent declaration made by Herr von Kiderlen-Waechter, the German Foreign Secretary, admits that explanations have now reached the Wilhelmstrasse, and that there is no need to say anything more on this subject. But if the information only reached the German Chancellery on Sunday, the Chancellor was thoroughly conversant with the facts of the case before he delivered his speech of Saturday, and might very well have omitted shaking the mailed fist behind his back by his ominous insinuation that France had possibly been guilty of an offence which it would be the duty of Germany to visit upon her.

Neither of these matters, however, possess importance comparable to the veiled satisfaction with which Dr. von Bethmann-Hollweg announced what cannot be considered as anything else than an "entente" with Russia on matters of policy in the Balkans and Persia. What he actually said was serious enough, but what he implied was much graver still. No policy that can affect injuriously the interests of either Germany or Russia is to be supported by either of them. Nor any that can in any way affect the continuation of the "status quo" in the Balkans. Up to the present the only Great Power that has been credited with any ambitions in this direction is Austria-Hungary, and a compact to maintain the "status quo" against any other of the Powers is only a paraphrase for ultimately arranging any remodelling of Eastern Europe according to the wishes of the German, Austrian, and Russian "entente." If the agreement has been aimed against Turkey or any of the Balkan States it seems, strange that Russia alone should have been consulted by Germany, for the maintenance of the balance of power as at present existing has always been the first article in the programme of England and France, neither of whom have ever been suspected by Turkey or any Balkan Power of harbouring any secret ambitions.

JOINT IN FRENCH ARMOUR.

As much cannot be said for the sentiment of the Peninsular States towards either Russia or Austria-Hungary, and they will receive the news of this self-denying ordinance with very mixed feelings. The little pin-prick in the reference to Morocco was merely a remainder to France that she has still a joint in her armour, and in the next breath she is told that her ally Russia will not co-operate in any policy which Germany might pronounce to be damaging to herself. But for the last two or three years the evolution of international activity has tended more and more towards centring political and diplomatic forces around Constantinople, and instead of having a dual alliance and a triple "entente" to rely upon in any questions that may arise, France and England are informed that their ally and friend has gone over to the other side, and that it is now France and England against Germany, Austria, Italy, and Russia in the Near East.

If the new combination merely aims at preserving the "status quo" it need not cause alarm, but it bears every appearance of being a revival of the alliance of the three Emperors, and with the three empires surrounding the whole of that of Osman, the latter will be taken by the throat whenever occasion requires, and the two Western Powers—England and France—will find it very hard to make up the ground they have lost or find the opportunities they have so often thrown away since the Turkish revolution. An offensive and defensive alliance between them and Turkey, with perhaps one or two Balkan States likewise for the maintenance of the "status quo" appears to be the only resource left open to prevent a partition sooner or later between the new coalition. It is perfectly evident that the understanding come to at Potsdam was, in principle, a very far-reaching one, and if Dr. von Bethmann-Hollweg refrained from mentioning more than the formula which will deceive nobody—that of a maintenance of the "status quo," free hand to Russia in the North of Persia in return for commercial and railway facilities to be given to Germany, and an engagement never to embark in any policy hostile to that of Berlin—it must be remembered that he added that this was but the beginning of a complete harmony of views and action in other spheres.

It is impossible to exaggerate the importance of the implication, and in Paris, there is little illusion left. There can be small doubt that England and France will quickly sound Russia as to what the exact meaning may be of the German Chancellor's declarations, which, when closely examined, fall very little short of a breaking off of the dual alliance and of the triple "entente." As regards Persia, Germany gives away what was not hers in return for what it is doubtful is within the power or right of Russia to grant, and, in any case, the relations between England and Russia should prevent the latter entering into a separate agreement with Germany without the knowledge or consent of England—as some suppose has been done. British policy both in Persia and in Central Africa is somewhat severely criticised here as being responsible in a large measure for opening the door to Germany and the enemies and rivals of France in the equatorial provinces. In this direction it is urged that an arrangement should be come to without delay with England, to enable France to act as her interests demand. With the threat of a modern revival of the Dreikaiserbund hanging over her, Turkey should be particularly amenable to reason just now, and questions like that of intrigues emanating from Constantinople, Egypt, and Tripoli and of eventual railways connecting the German and Russian railway systems up to the edge of Great Britain's Indian Empire, are ones that call for the immediate attention of British and French statesmen.

HOME FOOTBALL.

Tuesday's Results.

LONDON, JAN. 3.

The following are to-day's football results:—

THE LEAGUE.—Division I.

Manchester City	...	2	Tottenham Hotspur..	1
Newcastle United	...	1	Preston North End..	1

SCOTTISH LEAGUE.

Partick Thistle	...	2	Glasgow Rangers ...	2
Celtic ...	...	2	Clyde ...	... 0

REINFORCING drafts from seven brigades of Field Artillery at Aldershot are being held in readiness for India at an early date.

AFFAIRS IN SOUTH PERSIA.

Committee Appointed to Keep Order.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

TEHERAN, JAN. 4.

The new Foreign Minister has informed the Mejliss that, subject to its approval, a million and a half tomans out of the Imperial Bank loan will be devoted to the maintenance of security under the supervision of a Committee. He added that Sweden had favourably received an application for the loan of officers to reorganise the gendarmeris.

Two thousand and eight hundred troops have now left for Fars.

SICKNESS AND INVALIDITY BILL.

Insurance through Friendly Societies.

LONDON, JAN. 4.

The papers publish outlines of the Sickness and Invalidity Bill, as communicated to the Friendly Societies by Mr. Lloyd George.

The Bill provides for compulsory insurance, through the Societies, of all workers not earning £160 per annum, for a minimum of five shillings a week. This minimum alone will be guaranteed by the State. Half the cost of this minimum, at present not ascertained, will be deducted from the workers' wages, the employer and the State sharing the rest equally.

The Government will supervise the accounts of the Societies.

THE COMING CORONATION.

Preparations for Reception of Colonial Premiers.

LONDON, JAN. 3.

Reuter learns that for the Coronation, the Premiers of the Dominions attending the Imperial Conference will be Royal Guests.

Other Ministers, together with the Premiers of the Canadian and Australian States, will be treated as distinguished visitors.

The Crown Colonies will be divided into six groups, each represented by Governors or retired Governors—mostly the latter as the King desires the Governors to represent him in their Colonies.

Durbar Arrangements.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, JAN. 4.

Sir John Hewett arrived at Delhi on Monday to make preliminary arrangements for the Durbar. On Tuesday, he inspected the Amphitheatre, where the last Durbar was held, and arranged for the drainage of the Durbar area. Mr. Burt, Manager of the North-Western Railway, was present and explained what he proposed regarding the extension of the railway to the Durbar. The actual site of the Durbar is not yet decided. Sir John Hewett was accompanied by Col. Cox.

CALCUTTA, JAN. 4.

The first meeting of the Central Committee of the Coronation Durbar will be held at Allahabad, on 14th and 15th instants. Sir John Hewet will preside, the other members attending being, Sir T. R. Wynne (President of the Railway Board), Mr. J. B. Wood (Foreign Secretary), Mr. W. M. Hailey representing the Finance Department, Major F. Maxwell, V. C. (Military Secretary to the Viceroy), also the Commissioner of Delhi and certain Military Officers. Mr. V. Gabriel, C.S., who was in charge of the important parts of the arrangements in the last Delhi Durbar, and also in the Amir's Durbar at Agra, will be the Secretary.

OVERDUE STEAMER "AXIM."

Wreckage Proves her Total Loss.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY]

LONDON, JAN. 3.

A quantity of wreckage found tends to prove that the passenger steamer "Axim," bound from Hamburg to West Africa, and long overdue, has been totally lost.

There were four passengers and thirty of a crew.

OBITUARY.

LONDON, JAN. 4.

The deaths are announced of General Sir Luther Vaughan and of Mr. William Probyn, both of whom were Mutiny men.

[Sir John Luther Vaughan, G. C. B., K. C. B General Indian Army, was born, in 1820. He was educated at Rugby and entered the Indian Army in 1840. He held high commands in India. He won medals for war services at Maharajpore, in the Crimea, Indian Mutiny, North-West Frontier, (and clasps) and Kabul, 1880 (clasp). His publications are "A Grammar and Vocabulary of the Pushtoo (Afghan) language," and "My Service in the Indian Army and After," 1905.]

REPORTED UNREST IN PORTUGAL.

An Official Denial.

H. E. the Consul General for Portugal in Bombay has received from H. E. the Governor-General of Portuguese India, the following telegram sent to him by the Minister at Lisbon:—

"Make known that all the rumours of difficulties of Government caused by the Military insubordination and popular agitations are absolutely false. All country is quite calm, good confidence in Government prevails."

IN view of the Portuguese Provincial Government's intention to issue a decree conceding entire freedom of voting at the forthcoming elections, the party of Dom Miguel, the pretender to the throne, have decided to take part in the election campaign. The journal "Correiro de Manha" is informed that the newspaper "Nacac," the official organ of the Miguelist. Party, will shortly resume publication.

EMIGRATION TO NATAL.

Press Comment on Restriction.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, JAN. 4.

The *Daily Graphic* congratulates Lord Hardinge on inaugurating his Viceroyalty with a determination to uphold the dignity of the Empire and no longer to tolerate the scandalous injustice shown to Indians in South Africa.

The *Morning Leader* says that the decision will evoke little less enthusiasm in England than in India.

The *Times* hopes that even now a *modus vivendi* will be found before the resolution of the Viceroy's Council is enforced. There is something repugnant to all caring for the interests of the Empire as a whole, in the spectacle of reprisals of one member of the Empire against another. The first business of the Imperial Government is to avert such feuds; and where India is concerned there can be no more dangerous feuds than those appearing to originate in racial antagonism.

Indian Press Comment.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, JAN. 3.

Commenting on the Government of India's announcement, regarding emigration to Natal, the "Madras Mail" writes:—"The announcement of the Government of India to intend to utilise the power they took last July, to prohibit the emigration to Natal will be welcomed by Indian opinion. Although there was doubtless some exaggeration in many of the stories of hardships endured by the indentured labourers in Natal, there was substantial truth in their grievances and Indian opinion has long inclined to favour retaliation. Natal has received the largest number of Indian emigrants during the last quarter of a century at the average of over 4,500 a year. That the prohibition will be resented by some who had intended proceeding to Natal is probable enough, for if the treatment accorded there to Indian labourers left much to be desired, there were some pecuniary compensations, but the general feeling among the people will be one of satisfaction. Whether retaliation will bring the Natal authorities to a different frame of mind is uncertain, but it is clear that capitalists interested in sugar and in coal as well as in some other industries, will be hardly hit. Apart from the practical result, there will be a moral effect from the action showing that, though the Government of India is patient, yet there is a limit beyond which they cannot acquiesce in the improper treatment of those whose interests are committed to them."

SEVERE EARTHQUAKE IN TURKESTAN.

Stone Houses Demolished.

[THROUGH REUTER'R AGENCY]

LONDON, JAN. 4.

English seismographs indicated an earthquake of immense proportions last night. Oscillations broke the needles and the tremors lasted four and a half hours.

LATER.

Telegrams to-day report an earthquake, lasting five minutes, at Viyernyi in Turkestan, overthrowing stone houses and demolishing stores, thereby causing great suffering There are 22 1-2 degrees of frost there. The casualties have not yet been ascertained.

SIR HENRY COTTON ON SAVARKAR.

Speech at Bepin Chandra Pal's Criticised.

LONDON, JAN. 4.

A letter to the *Times*, signed "Justitia," criticizing the speech of Sir Henry Cotton, remarks: "Sir Henry Cotton singles out the example of Savarkar in order to exhort young Indians, not that they should abstain from the criminal courses which brought him within the reach of the law, but only to be more careful than Savarkar, not to be found out."

THE FACTORY BILL.

Newspaper Comments.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JAN. 4.

Discussing the Government announcement of yesterday to persevere with the provisions in the Factory Bill, which limits the hours of work of adult male workers, the "Statesman" says: "It cannot be denied that a strong case has been made out against the statutory limitation."

The "Englishman" says: "Apart from the question as to whether the Bill is not due to pressure from home, it interferes with the freedom of the capitalist and the labourer to enter into contracts which they think mutually advantageous."

The "Indian Daily News" says,: "Mr. Roberrson's announcement will cause considerable relief to the public, who had feared that, at the eleventh hour the Government would flinch from the protests of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce and turn in precipitate retreat before the onslaught of the Bombay Mill-owners Association."

A DETERMINED SUICIDE.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

KARACHI, JAN. 4.

An ex-Guard of the Railway, named Little Johns, a European, committed suicide near the City Railway Station of Karachi by laying down flat on his face with his neck resting on the metals and both hands under his body. A passing train ran over him severing the head from the body. The deceased was said to be an M. A., of the Oxford University, and was at one time employed as Assistant Master, Karachi Grammer School, but of late he had been out of employment and in distress.

MR. H. W. ORANGE, C. I. E, who was Director-General of Education in India from 1902 until the appointment of an Education Member of the Governor-General's Council last year, has taken up his duties at the Board of Education, London, as Chief Inspector of Elementary Schools.

CROWN PRINCE'S TOUR.

Inclement Weather at Muttra.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MUTTRA, JAN. 4.

The Crown Prince, yesterday, was present at the Circus of the Royal Dragoons. The weather was threatening, but, luckily, the rain held off until early morning, when it fell in torrents. The performance was excellent, and elicited frequent applause from the Crown Prince and the rest of the audience. At the close of the evening, His Imperial Highness was heartily cheered by the men of the Royals, as he rose to depart. This morning the Crown Prince visited the city and Museum, where he spent some considerable time, examining the Grecian and Buddhist remains, in which he showed great interest. Owing to the inclemency of the weather, the Crown Prince will remain two days longer in Muttra, leaving for Delhi on the 7th.

LAHORE, JAN. 4.

The Crown Prince of Germany will reach Amritsar, about 11 a.m. on January 6th, and will make a halt of about three hours to visit the Golden Temple and other places of interest. He will arrive at Lahore at about 3-15 p.m., on the same day. His arrival will be private and unofficial.

Only the Lieutenant-Governor General Pearson and Commissioner and Deputy Commissioner of Lahore will be present at the station to receive him.

There will be dinner parties at Government House, on 6th and 7th instant. His Imperial Highness leaves Lahore on the 8th after dinner, going straight to Peshawar, where he will motor up to the Khyber Pass.

EMPIRE DEFENCE.

Plea for an Imperial Parliament.

Sir Gilbert Parker, M.P. presided at a meeting of the members of the Royal Colonial Institute held at the Hotel Metropole during mail week.

Lieut.-General Sir J. Bevan Edwards speaking on the necessity for an Imperial Parliament, said that one thing stood out clearly before all others—that the Parliament of Great Britain was unable to cope with the mass of purely local affairs, even if it sat throughout the greater part of the year. How then could it carry out efficiently Imperial affairs, such as the government and defence of our great Empire? If the work of the British Parliament was to be lessened, why not hand over to an Imperial Parliament all those duties which common to the whole Empire, and which now occupied so much time? Any form of closer constitutional union must, in the first place, be carried out between Great Britain and Canada, Australia, New Zealand, South Africa, and Newfoundland, and at a future date it might perhaps be possible to include the Crown Colonies, India, and the other Dependencies and Protectorates of the Empire. An Imperial Parliament was required to complete the union of the Empire by giving the Dominions beyond the Seas not only a voice in determining Imperial policy but a real and effective share in the privileges and responsibilities of empire, and in the second place, for the defence of the Empire, for diplomacy (including treaties and negotiations with foreign Governments), for imperial trade and commerce, for the government of the dependencies and protectorates, for the migration of the people within the Empire, and for all those other questions which were common to the whole Empire. All these Imperial matters could not be dealt with effectually by a Parliament of a portion of the Empire subject as it was to, and ruled by, local party politics.

DEFENCE OF THE EMPIRE.

Defence of the Empire did not mean the passive power of resisting the attacks of an enemy's fleet or providing troops to resist an invasion—though this, of course, it must be able to do, if it was wished to preserve independence. It meant that, in addition to an all-powerful fleet, there must be sufficient land forces to co-operate with the naval forces, and, if not by our own forces alone, in conjunction with those of other nations with whom we might be in alliance, to follow up victories gained at sea, to be able to crush the enemy and dictate terms of peace. The factors to be considered in deciding on the steps which must be taken for the defence of the Empire were changing from day to day, but there were two which had come to the front in the last few years, and of which we must take special notice. The first was the decision of Germany—a Power already supreme on land enormously strengthened by her alliance with Austria and Italy—to build a fleet which according to the preamble of the Navy Law, would be of such strength that "even for the mightiest naval Power a war with her would involve such risks as to jeopardise her own supremacy." We could not complain of this determination of Germany to build a fleet powerful enough to jeopardise our naval supremacy; we could only take note of it as a factor to be considered, but it compelled us to rebuild and largely increase our Fleet and embark upon an unknown expenditure in order to retain our command of the sea.

The second factor was the meteoric appearance of Japan as a world Power, with the whole nation trained and organised for war—her soldiers second to none in the world, a navy which had already shown its qualities in war and which was now being greatly increased, and, finally, numerous mercantile marine always at the disposal of the Government, and of sufficient tonnage to convey 200,000 men to any part of the Pacific. Another factor which could not be ignored was the position of the United States as a world Power. It was impossible that she could watch with indifference a war carried on to maintain the balance of power of the world. The general opinion appeared to be that, if Great Britain lost the command of the seas, the Oversea Dominion might still continue to exist as independent countries working out their own separate destinies. This, however, would be impossible. It was a fact that no Government had yet adopted a policy towards Empire trade which involved the fostering of Empire industries, but this could be done by an Imperial Minister working in an Imperial Parliament, and in the matter of the migration of the people there was a great field for an Imperial administrator, because no local Government could deal with the question as a whole.

The difficulties of the closer constitutional union of the British Empire were as nothing when compared to those which were overcome in the federation of the United States or the confederation of the German Empire, when all the independent States of Germany were brought together to form a union for the protection of the realm and the care of the welfare of the German people. A common danger was the most powerful factor for bringing unions into being, and such a danger existed to-day—a great European combination threatening the Mother-Country, the heart of the Empire. Were we to wait till the question solved itself? If so, we might wait till there was no British Empire to unite.

RISING IN THE CONGO.

The Brussels "Patriote" publishes intelligence in its Congo correspondence according to which there has been an outbreak in the Welle district. A native runner, having arrived late, was unmercifully beaten and left dead by two white men, and this aroused so much indignation that the natives rose in revolt. The murderers have been lodged in gaol at Leopoldville.

According to news brought by the Congo mail, trade has developed considerably in the Kasai Basin since the region was thrown open. The Portuguese especially are increasing their business with the natives. The Belgians in the Congo also appear to be satisfied with the results of the freedom of trade.

AT Camborne Police-court Frederick Bond, a Camborne tailor, was fined 5s. and costs, and bound over for six months, and had his vote confiscated for five years for disturbing a Unionist meeting, held by Dr. Coates, Unionist candidate for Camborne on December 3.

INDIAN QUESTION IN SOUTH AFRICA.

Hopes of a Solution.

Reuter's representative had in mail week an interview with Mr. L. W. Ritch, hon. secretary of the British India Committee, who has recently returned from a mission to South Africa undertaken for the purpose of trying to assist in the solution of the South African Indian difficulty. During his stay in South Africa, Mr. Ritch travelled continually between Cape Colony and the Transvaal, and had conferences with the Union Ministers, and also with the leaders of the Opposition. He stated that there appears to be an earnest desire—in fact, a very definite intention—to arrive at a solution of the Indian problem. He said:—

I have good reason to believe that the present Transvaal Immigration Law, which is purely racial, will be repealed, and will be replaced by a law similar to that in force in Australia, which applies equally to all races, but which can be so administered as to exclude Asiatics. I also understand that the Registration Law, which is now a superfluity, will also be repealed. As far as Transvaal Indians are concerned this will prove a perfectly satisfactory solution. The adpotion of this more liberal policy as regards the Transvaal must have a healthy reaction throughout South Africa, and will improve the position of Indians both in Cape Colony and Natal. I understand that legislation to this end will be introduced in the Union Parliament this session. Generally speaking, I found the attitude of those I interviewed to be sympathetic and fair. They realised that the position was an impossible one, from both an Imperial and a local standpoint. I was careful to point out in regard to immigration and the treatment of Indians already domiciled in South Africa that no solution could be permanent or acceptable to the Indians themselves that did not eliminate the present racial distinction.

MR. RITCH'S TOUR.

Turning to his tour, Mr. Ritch said:

Even in Cape Colony, I found the Indian situation serious and even critical. How critical it was made clear on the arrival of the Duke of Connaught. It had been customary when distinguished visitors came to the Cape for the heads of the Indian community to present addresses in person on a public platform, but on this occasion there was not an Indian present, and although addresses of loyalty were sent, they were forwarded direct to his Royal Highness, and not through the Governor General. Although invited and pressed to attend, the Indians, by way of protest, were not present at any of the Union celebrations. In the Cape there is a deliberate moment on the part of the white traders to refuse renewals of trading licences to old established Indian shopkeepers, the latter having the utmost difficulty in obtaining renewals. I visited most of the Indian shops in Cape Colony, and found them to be indistinguishable from the European establishments. Indian butchers of whom there are about 50, and who are known to be most scrupulous from religious motives in the preparation of meat, are being boycotted, and can scarcely earn a living. The regulations dealing with Indians desiring to return to India for a holiday are such as to impose the most serious hardships. If an Indian is absent one day over the time of his permit he is refused readmittance, and I came across one case where an established shopkeer residing in the colony was turned back, because he was fourteen days overdue, and had to return to India. On the day I landed at Capetown, I found a batch of some thirty Indians, men and boys, who had been deported from the Transvaal to India, whence they had just returned on a German liner. Of these men all were lawfully domiciled in the Transvaal, and six were South African born. They were all respectable Madrasi shopkeepers, superior servants, traders, agriculturists, and the like. None were coolies. On application the immigration officer refused me or anybody else access to them, and a policeman was stationed at the gangway on the ship to prevent any communication. On the day I arrived they were to have been shipped back to India by Europe. However, I got a Supreme Court order to prevent their being deported and enabling me to go on board. I found these poor people almost clotheless and foodless. The majority had no boots and head covering, and they were emaciated beyond recognition. For a whole week they had been in the Bay before I saw them, with no food save what the captain had kindly given them. All their bundles of goods had been stolen at Algoa Bay. I purchased clothing and food for these people, and got twelve landed on temporary permit in order to test their right to land under the Cape Immigration Law. The remainder, however, were shipped back on another vessel to Durban, where the immigration officer ignored the order of the Court not to send them to Delagoa Bay. He despatched them by that route, and before their arrival one, named Naryam Sami, died of exposure. Of the twelve that I landed, one was promptly released, six have since returned to the Transvaal, their claims as South African born being irresistible, while the others will also have returned by this time having proved that they were registered in the Transvaal. It thus appears that none of these men ought to have been deported, and that they would not have been if the Transvaal authorities had taken the trouble to investigate their cases.

CASES OF ESPECIAL HARDSHIP.

In the Transvaal, I found two cases of especial hardship. One was that of an old-established merchant, Chotabhai, who brought his young son out from India, as he was entitled to do under the law. When, however, this boy reached the age of sixteen, and applied for registration, this was refused, and he has had to be shipped back to India. Another very serious case is that of Mrs. Sodha, the wife of an educated Indian of the clerk type, who in gaol in the Transvaal as a passive resister. He resided in the Transvaal under the old Boer regime, and his wife and infant children were left destitute in Natal. Mr. Gandhi went down to Natal to fetch her, so that she might stay on his farm in the Transvaal until her husband was released, but she was arrested on the border, and has since been in prison.

The South African Indian Blue-book recently issued by the Colonial Office contains a number of very serious statements of fact on the part of Transvaal Ministers, both as regards the treatment of passive resisters in gaol and deportation. They say that every effort is made by them to avoid deporting men whose identity was known. I can, however, mention a number of specific cases where men whose identity must have been known to the authorities, and who might have been imprisoned instead of being deported, were compelled to suffer the latter penalty. Cases have also come to my notice where unfortunate exiles have been so treated on board ship that in self-preservation they have been compelled to starve in order to draw attention to the character of the food supplied to them.

In conclusion, Mr. Ritch said:—

As regards the attitude of the Indians themselves, I find no evidence of any weakening of their determination to continue their passive resistance campaign until the law making a racial distinction is repealed. They have no desire to flood the country with Asiatics, and do not object to reasonable identification, but they will not comply with laws which specifically classify them as inferiors and criminals merely because they are Indians.

ROUND THE WORLD ON MOTOR-CYCLE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, JAN. 4.

Count Milorad Raitchevitch, a Servian student, who is travelling round the world on a motor-cycle for a prize of £4,000, landed to-day from the Straits by s.s. "Dunera." He has been through Europe and the Straits Settlements. He left Belgrade on 13th March 1910, and the journey must be completed within two years. He rides an Adler machine and covers about 100 miles per day. He leaves for Calcutta shortly, proceeds through India by the North-West Provinces to Persia, Africa and finally Australia.

THE Nore Sub-Division of the Home Fleet was strengthened on December 12 by the commissioning at Devonport of the cruiser "Highflyer," which has been thoroughly overhauled and repaired at an cost of £52,000, and will at once begin duties with the flag of Vice-Admiral Sir George Neville at Sheerness.

THE GERMAN POINT OF VIEW.

German Constitution and English Parliamentary Elections.

BERLIN, DEC. 16.

IT is remarkable with what close attention the political struggle in the United Kingdom is watched in Germany. The advocates of Government by Party are in no easy position as they wish to defend their theory against the consequences of the new proposals made in the model country of Parliamentary institutions. The principal argument centres around the Referendum. An evolution from the sovereignty of the majority of the representatives of the counties, boroughs and universities to the primitive form of a Plebiscit does not speak favourably for the constitutional history of our own times. If it comes to that in the old home of the Parliamentary System, a conclusive proof has been given that our modes of settling political problems are to be supplemented somehow or other. In the German Diet the fate of legislative proposals depends mostly not on working majorities, but on the hazard of combinations of small fractions, and it has often been shown that the constituencies of all members of Parliament who carried a Bill was much smaller than those of the minority who negative it. As during the last few years, cases of this kind have been pretty numerous, it is not altogether impossible that in Germany in course of time a kind of Referendum will be introduced into the political machinery.

More interesting still is for the German observer the federalistic movement in the British Empire. If the Imperialistic movement gains so much strength that an Imperial Parliament is added in which the Colonies are also represented, a particular English Parliament will also be required. We may then expect a state of things not unlike that of present Germany. There will then be again a Scotch Parliament in Edinburgh, an Irish House at Dublin, a national Assembly of Wales and so on. Ten or twenty years ago, everybody would have laughed at such a possibility. The German Liberals took it for granted that the parliamentary usages of their country would be more and more adjusted to that Union that had been brought about across the Channel in 1707 and 1801. They are in danger of losing their mental balance if they are told that the Home Rule movement is growing not only in Ireland but also in Scotland.

Closely connected with the Federal institutions is the question of the formation of the Cabinet. There are, besides the Imperial Diet, the parliamentary representations of every federal state. Each State forms a Government of its own and the Federal Council is nothing but the aggregate of the Delegates from all federal states. If the English or French system were adopted in Germany, a vote of censure by the Diet would be directed not only against the Imperial Chancellor, but against all federal Governments and compel them to leave office. It is often overlooked, not only abroad but also in Germany, that the Federal Council is no House of Lords, but the totality of the Federal Governments. The Imperial Chancellor is at the same time Prime Minister of Prussia. He may have a strong majority behind him in the Prussian Chamber, when the Diet votes against him. The juxte position of parliamentary institutions in the Federal States and the Imperial Diet is tolerable only, because a vote of censure in one assembly does not compel the Ministers of State to tender their resignation. Otherwise there would be continuous jealousy between the various Parliaments. The German example proves that Federalism and Government by Party are incompatible.

It is obvious that the Federal idea will find a great difficulty in the Parliamentary System of Great Britain and Ireland and that Home Rule and Imperialism are problems that cannot be solved as long as Government by Party is considered a matter of course in England.

BERLIN BANKS IN 1910.

The large Banking Corporations in Berlin, have almost without exception adopted the habit of publishing balance-sheets every other month. This enables the economic papers to give with more confidence a forecast of the commercial aspects of the current year. We are bound to say that it is one of characteristic features of Modern Germany, that the educated middle classes take such a profound interest in the fluctuations of economic life. To a great extent this may be due to the superabundance of lectures on political economy in the Universities, the Engineering Colleges, the Commercial High Schools, the University Extension Courses and even in Labourers' Associations. The consequence is that in no other country are there so many economic periodicals as in Germany; nor do we find, except in the "Times", so much space devoted to commercial topics as in the "Frankfurter Zeitung" (that had made a point of issuing a splendid trade supplement already many years ago), the "Vossische Zeitung" or the "Berliner Tageblatt". It is, therefore, at present a matter of public notoriety how the business of the Great Banks is progressing during the course of the year.

The general result is that the year 1910, was a period of steady progress for the Berlin Banks though it was not marked by special happy coincidences as the previous year. For despite the firm and steady tendency of the Stock Exchanges that prevailed in Germany more than abroad, we find the quotations on an average slightly weakening. According to the calculations of the "Frankfurter Handelsblatt" the index number of all scrip quoted at the Berlin Stock Exchange went down in the first ten months of 1910, as regards industrial papers, from 164,03 to 163,84 percents, and as regards bonds and indentures, even from 95,26 to 94,34 percents. That is compared with London figures very favourable, as the fall of English Consols and the rise of the bank rate caused a much sharper drop there. But certainly 1910 cannot be called a fat year for the Stock Exchanges of Germany like 1909. If we turn to the statistics of new loans floated in 1910, we also find a decrease in the total, though foreign Government bonds have greatly advanced. The banks themselves did not increase their paid-up capital unless an amalgamation with private banks made it imperative. As the extension of German trade and industry involved higher demands of credit from the Banks, we cannot wonder that the bi-monthly balance-sheets prove on an average, less liquidity than in the previous year.

The "Deutsche Bank" increased its Oversea business together with the general expansion of its trade. American scrip especially found, in 1910, ready buyers in Germany as the quotations were considered moderate. The higher activity of the Bank in Turkey was likewise crowned by financial successes. Together with the "Dresdner Bank" the Institute inaugurated the much talked-about investment in real estate connected with the sale of the Tempelhofer Feld to the village of Tempelhof and not to the City of Berlin. It is a large deal that will bring returns only after a number of years. Nevertheless there is no talk of enlarging the Banks Capital. The Dividend is expected to remain the same as last year, viz, 12 1-2 per cent.

The "Disconto-Gesellschaft" has also done well. Its oversea business has been restricted in Morocco, but greatly extended in China and Southwest-Africa. The association has also paramount interests in Rumania. Despite the higher profits of the current year no raise of the dividend is expected. Nor will the capital be increased.

The "Dresdner Bank," owing to the absorption of some Provincial Banks, did enlarge its paid-up capital to ten million pounds during the current year. This institute had a hand in issuing the 4 1-2 percents Buenos Ayres Provincial Loan on the German market. New branches were added at Valparaiso and in Mexico, and the Bank is largely interested in the "Orient Bank" that extended its business and raised its capital during the current year. In this concern also the "A. Schaafhausener Bankverein" has a share that otherwise could earn good profits in its old demesne, the Rhenish-Westphalian industrial districts.

Another Berlin Bank that makes a speciality of supporting home industries is the "Berliner Handelsgesellschaft." It proved, however, its interest in foreign countries by participating in the foundation of the "National Bank for Hayty." Its principal competitor, the "Bank fur Handel und Industrie" may boast of its success in carrying out the new organisation of the large "Deutsch Luxemburgische Bergwerksgesellschaft." It also founded three new branch offices in Bavaria.

To these six largest Berlin Banks three with a more limited sphere of interest may be added. There is the "Commerz und Discount-Bank" that provides credit for the wholesale dealers of Berlin and more especially for the ready made clothes firms and at the same time accommodates the export trade via Hamburg. It took advantage of the extension of the German export trade and the Berlin

industry. More local still is the activity of the "Nationalbank fur Deutschland." But this Bank is also on the best terms with other German banking corporations and often is invited to join them for certain deals. Then there is the "Mitteldeutsche Kreditbank" that has old connections with the Kali works and with the lively industries of Thuringia. This Bank is even expected to raise its rate of di[illegible]dends for the current year.

The satisfactory result of this year's b[illegible] the Berlin Banks is principally due [illegible] able development of German I[illegible] merce, that necessitated hi[illegible] and thereby larger profi[illegible] and to the extend[illegible] public to inve[illegible] papers or to depo[illegible] intermedia- tion o[illegible] of Germany [illegible] enterprizes for [illegible] new countries.

L. ASCH.

FLOODS IN RUSSIA.

Thrilling Stories of Rescue Work.

Graphic descriptions have been received here of the scene at Astrakhan when a caravan of barges with their tugs were storm-driven from the river bank and carried down the Volga towards the open sea. The Volga was ice-covered and in flood.

The hapless craft were dashed one against the other, and were stove in by driving ice-floes. Most of them were soon mere wrecks, to which the men clung until overcome by cold. The thermometer stood very little over zero Fahrenheit. Splendid work was accomplished in almost pitch darkness by two ice-breakers, and three other steamers. They succeeded in rescuing over two-thirds of the 1,000 workmen whose lives depended on heroic promptitude. There is little doubt that the remaining 300 all perished.

A PROVINCE DEVASTATED.

The whole Astrakhan coast and province have been devastated. The fishing industry is ruined—depots, boats, and nets are nearly all destroyed. Even the approximate loss of life is not known. Thousands of horses, cattle, and sheep have perished in the universal floods. In many villages the water reaches the upper windows of the cottages, and the occupants have been rescued from the roofs, and even from trees. Hundreds of dwellings have been swept away. A sailing boat containing some sixty Khirgzes was wrecked in the Volga estuary. Close by, embedded in the ice, lay a fishing pier which had parted from its moorings. The Khirgzes managed to reach the pier and remained on it for two days and nights half frozen and starving before they were picked up by a passing steamer.

An extraordinary rescue was effected near Kamisi. The Government steamer Michael was proceeding along the coast when the look-out man saw on the shore what seemed to be a block of ice from which several human heads were protruding. It transpired that ten Khirgzes had been sleeping in a mud hut which was so splashed with water during the night that a thick coating of ice prevented all egress. The Khirgzes tried to force their way out through the roof of the hut and when the steamer arrived some of them had just made apertures large enough for their heads to get through. The rescue party used hot water and steam in order to release the imprisoned inmates. The Czar has ordered that a sum of £1,000 shall be allotted from the special emergency fund for the relief of the victims on the Caspian Sea.

GIANT CUNARDER.

World's Largest Ship.

Messrs. John Brown and Co., of Clydebank, have officially confirmed the announcement that the Cunard Company have placed an order with the firm for the construction of a liner of 50,000 tons. One understand that the new leviathan will be the first of two ships of a similar type, to be employed exclusively on the New York Liverpool mail service. The latest Cunarder will thus have a displacement 5,000 tons more than the new giant White Star liners, Olympic and Titanic, and 18,000 tons more than the Cunard greyhounds Mauretania and Lusitania. In speed, however, the new ship will be two knots less than her world-famous sisters, the contract providing for an average rate of 23 knots. This, however, is two knots in excess of the most recent White Star boats, so that it will be seen that the Cunard Company are combining size with speed. This latest Cunard move has been brought about by the action of the Hamburg-America Line in commencing the construction of a mammoth liner of 50,000 tons. The new German boat, it has been announced, is to have a speed of only twenty knots, and to be driven by internal combustion engines, so that the new Cunarder will easily eclipse her in the passage across the Atlantic.

INTERESTING COMPARISONS.

The great size of the huge ship can, at once, be appreciated by the following table of comparisons :—

	Length. ft.	Breadth. ft. in.	Tonnage.
New Cunarder ...	885	85 6	50,000
Olympic	840	92	45,000
Mauretania	762	88	32,000

The cost of the new liner will approximate two millions sterling. She will be fitted with steam turbines, which, as in the case of the Mauretania and Lusitania, will drive four propellors. In addition to a huge bunker accommodation, the vessel's boilers will be capable of being converted to the use of oil fuel, which can be carried in the double bottom. Including the members of the crew, the liner will be able to carry nearly 5,000 souls. The number of passengers carried will be as follows :—First-class, 650 ; second-class, 740 ; and third-class, 2,400; total, 3,790. The accommodation will naturally provide the last word in the luxury of ocean travel. In addition to the elegant suites, and flats fitted with kitchens of their own, there will be a theatre, a large swimming bath, and a daily newspaper. It is estimated that the liner will take two years to construct and equip. In shipping circles, it is considered that the limit in size has now been reached owing to the difficulty of finding adequate dock accommodation, and that if any similar great ships are projected in future, efforts will be directed towards an increase in speed, rather than in tonnage.

"THE PALLADIUM."

The Palladium, the new music-hall which Mr. Walter Gibbons opened to the London public on Boxing Day, has been erected on the site of the old Hengler's Circus. It is provided with every comfort for the audience and the artists, and some idea of its vast dimensions may be obtained from a glance at the figures. The state is 90ft. wide and 50ft. deep; there are 1,300 stalls on the ground floor, and 800 seats in the dress circle. There are 19 exits, through each of which a horse and van might easily be driven, and there is an orchestra space to accommodate 45 musicians. The magnificent circles—there are two—are on the cantilever principle, and not a pillar breaks the spacious range of vision. These circles closely abut on the stage and are in sharp touch with the private boxes, of which there are 16.

The scheme of colouring is white and gold and rose du Barri, while a large palm court, upholstered in green and decorated with thousands of flowers, and brightened by the music of a ladies band, accommodates the entire stall audience for gossip and refreshment. The stage can be elevated in sections by electric lifts, so that changes of scene, however rapid, can easily be arranged. Sicilian marble, never before introduced into a playhouse, gives a massive and picturesque effect to the pillars and masonry work. There are writing and reading rooms, tapes telephones, and newspapers to keep the public in touch with the progress of events, and there are three bands about the building to beguile the tedium of an entr'acte.

Mr. Beecham's opera company and Mr. Martin Harvey were to appear at the Palladium at the opening, while Mr. Lewis Waller and Miss Isabel Jay are among the later attractions. Everything possible, says the "Standard," has been done for the convenience of patrons and the enterprise has cost its promoters three-quarters of a million sterling.

SPORTIN[illegible]

[illegible]a Tourna[illegible]ent.

[illegible] Racquets Tournament will be held dur[illegible]g Race Meeting in February, commencing on [illegible] 11th. It is open to all India. All Officers of any of the Services, Civil and Military, and Members of any recognised Club or Gymkhana are eligible.

The Events are :—(a) Open Singles Rs. 5 entrance free, and (b) closed Doubles, Rs. 5 entrance fee ; (c) Sahibs and Markers Doubles, Rs. 5, Markers free ; and (d) Markers Singles, no entrance fee.

The conditions are :—(a) The winner of the Open Singles is entitled to hold the Challenge Cup for one year from date of winning or until the next year's winner is declared and will be presented by the Bombay Gymkhana with a Cup, value Rs. 50, with his name and year engraved thereon, and his name and year will be recorded on a board hung in the dressing-room of the Racquet Court. The Challenge Cup is not to be taken out of India. No number of successive victories will entitle the winner to retain the Challenge Cup permanently ; (b) Open to Pairs from any Public School, Regiment, Vessel on the active list, Training Ship or recognised Gymkhana (resident Members only) ; (c) and (c) Cups will be presented to the winner and cash prizes to the Markers. These events will only be held if at least four Pairs enter ; (d) Will only be held if six competitors enter, 1st Prize Rs. 150, 2nd Prize Rs. 75. If Jamsetji, the World's Champion, enters, he will be handicapped. The drawing of ties will be effected at such time and in such manner as may be directed by the Racquets Committee of the Bombay Gymkhana ; The matches will be played under the Rules which are posted in the Court. It is requested that the names of those wishing to enter, together with that of the Service, Club or Gymkhana to which they belong, may be forwarded to the Honorary Secretary, Racquets, Bombay Gymkhana, not later than the 4th February, 1911, on which date the entries close.

Up to the present time the winners have been :—

1885 Capt B B Russell, R E
1886 Mr H G Gell
1887 Mr G H Hancock, Bo S C
1888 Mr H G Gell
1889 Mr F T Richard
1890 Mr L Rivett-Carnac
1891 Mr G H Hancock, Bo S C
1892 Capt S C Smith, R A
1893 Capt S C Smith, R A
1894 Mr G H Hancock, Bo S C
1895 Capt S C Smith, R A
1896 Mr J G Greig, Bo S C
1897 Mr E C Bradford, R I R
1898 Mr J G Greig, Bo S C
1899 Mr J G Greig, Bo S C
1900 Maj S Menzies, R F
1901 Mr M D Wood, W Y R
1902 Mr J G Greig, Bo S C
1903 Mr E S Sandys, R E
1904 Mr A H C Kearsey, Y & L Regt
1905 Capt J G Greig, I A
1906 Capt J G Greig, I A
1907 Maj C Wigram, 18th Lancers
1908 Capt J G Greig, I A
1909 Capt J G Greig, I A
1910 Capt J G Greig, I A

For the Markers' Events the charge for admission will be as follows :—For all events Rs. 5. For preliminary Events only Re. 1. For Semi-final and Final Events only Rs. 2. Tickets may be obtained at the Racquet Court or from the Head Clerk, Bombay Gymkhana.

BOMBAY RACES.

4th Extra Meeting.

SATURDAY, 7TH JANUARY.
HANDICAPS.

THE LINGFIELD PLATE—Distance 5 furlongs.—Absentee 9-12, T M S 9-8, Boomey 8-13, Gun Metal 8-5, Familiar 8, Ashdown 7-10, Comeback 7-9, Estella 7.

Top weight not accepting weights to be raised 3lbs.

THE MARINE-LINES PLATE—Distance about 9 furlongs.—Young Salanic 9-12, Merrily 9-8, Famous 9-2, Tajilmulook 9-1, Sulaik 8-11, Asfundier 8-9, Dhafer 8-7, Urgent 8-6, Tunis 8-6, Well Done 8-5, Guinea Gold 8-5, Thaboor 8-4, Spearmint 8-1, Hamdoon 8, Braganza 7-13, Company 7-12, Sir Hugo 7-9, Grand Master 7-5, Rocksand 7, Straight Tip 6-12.

Top weight not accepting weights to be raised 3lbs.

THE SANTA CRUZ PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs.—Winchester 9-12, Guinea Mohur 9-10, Ashroff 9-7, Gold Mint 9-3, Meerjan 9-2, Abdul Malik 9-1, Salanic 9, Saree 8-12, Mudkoor 8-11, Chechan 8-10, Tofic Pasha 8-10, Maimoon 8-8, Fahad Beg 8-8, Grey Falcon 8-7, Hyder II 8-7, Creditor 8-6, Siriska 8-5, Plassy 8-2, Azzad 7-13, Prime Minister 7-10, Shanwar 7-10, Yacoot 7-8, Lahuk 7-6, Antica 7-6, Occident 7-5, Toronto 7-4, Sharar 7-3, Conqueror 7-1, Compact 7-1, Murzook 7, Aurum 6-12, Good Morning 6-10, Arnica 6-7, and Abdul Sultan 6 5.

Forfeit for the above races due if not struck out before 6 p.m. on Thursday, 5th January.

BILLIARDS IN RANGOON.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, JAN. 4.

Captain Good, last evening, won at Billiards in playing with J. Roberts, the Champion, by 117 points, having received 650 in 1,000. Roberts repeatedly missed easy shots being in poor form.

CONNELL CUP POLO.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, JAN. 4.

In the second round of the Connell Cup Polo Tournament to-day, played on the Exhibition grounds, the 9th Hodson's Horse beat the 4th Cavalry easily by ten goals to one, and after an exciting and level game the Central India Horse beat the 2nd Lancers by five goals to four.

ALIGARH CRICKETERS IN BOMBAY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Will you allow me through the medium of your valuable columns to thank on behalf of my team the members of the Hindu, the Parsee and the Bombay Gymkhanas for all the kindnesses and hospitality they showed us during our stay in Bombay. All of them were extremely good to us and did all they could to make our stay most pleasant.

As for our hosts, the members of the Islam Gymkhana, we cannot really thank them enough. From the hour of our arrival to the last minute of our departure our Mussalman brothers in Bombay did not spare themselves any trouble to study our comfort. Their Secretary, Mr. Hadi O. Tyebji, was simply indefatigable, whenever we needed any advice or assistance he was there to give it.

We are also very grateful to Mr. Framji Patel and other members of the Selection Committee for lending us the services of Mr. Cuffe, the Worcestershire professional. Mr. Cuffe will be our guest in Aligarh up to the end of January and will there be able to give us invaluable help in training our young cricketers.

This year we unfortunately lacked the services of some of our best cricketers and even out of those who come some were without any form. But on the occasion of our next visit to Bombay we hope to have a side which would be truly representative of Aligarh cricket.

Amongst the Aligarh cricketers there are, I hope, some whose claims to represent India will be considered by the Selection Committee, but be that as it may, we are confident that the team chosen will consist of the best cricketing talent in India, and we wish it a success.

We welcome the idea of the quadrangular matches, as we feel sure it will give an impetus to cricket amongst the Mussalmans who will probably hold their own against all comers.—Yours, &c.,

SHAUKAT ALI,
Capt. of the Aligarh Past and Present Cricketers.
Bombay, December 31.

DISCOVERIES IN ASIA.

Babylonian Life and Customs.

Most people have heard of the discovery of the Mesopotamian cities, excavations in which have revealed the civilisation and much of the literature and history of Babylon, Nineveh, Nippur, Susa, and Sippara. These memorable results have been obtained by organised expeditions, undertaken by great State museums, who, by the use of ample funds, writes a correspondent in the "Standard," have explored the sites of the greatest cities of antiquity. But in the Tigris and Euphrates basin the Arabs are always also searching for relics of the earlier inhabitants. As their operations are illegal they confine their attentions to the minor mounds of the great plain, which conceal the remains of the smaller towns and villages of antiquity.

As the result of such operations, large numbers of cuneiform written tablets from time to time appear upon the market, relating to some Assyrian or Babylonian community. Such a board has recently been discovered at the ancient town of Dilbat, near to Babylon, and its tablets tell in a graphic manner the story of the citizens, their business transactions and disputes and every day life. These tablets are not royal edicts and records, but are what may best be termed archives de famille. They relate to a very early period, indeed, many centuries anterior to the history of the great Eastern Empires usually familiar to us, for these new documents are mostly dated in the reigns of the predecessors of that mighty monarch Hammurabi, who codified the Babylonian laws, and so were composed at the period of the first Babylonian dynasty.

From these newly found tablets and previously deciphered references in the records of the great city of Babylon, we now know that Dilbat was a small Babylonian town situated besides that great masterpiece of Mesopotamian engineering the Arahtu Canal, a waterway that carried fertility to the prolific plain east of the Euphrates, which provided sustenance for much of the teeming populace of the metropolis. The irrigation canal must have kept near to the great river, for it washed the southern face of Babylons ramparts, and upon it opened one of the great city's gates dedicated to the god Uras. It led away southward to Dilbat, which, as the newly found records inform us, was built between the canal and the Euphrates for some of the tablets refer to pieces of property in land or houses, described as within the city or its suburbs, as bounded by the river and others by the canal. As the present natives of the district will not reveal the site of their find we, unfortunately, do not yet know precisely where Dilbat stood.

IRRIGATION AND FERTILITY.

The Arahtu Canal not only watered the soil and so produced the crops, but carried upon its surface the harvests it has created. Thus and old text says it was "the bringer of life to Babylon." Dilbat probably was the great southern granary for the capital, for Hammurabi in his long autobiographical panegyric, beasts that he "extended the plantations of Dilbat, and accumulated corn for Ip" (the god of that city), "the powerful." When the Arahtu was first constructed it would be difficult to say but its benefits to their people caused the kings always to keep it in repair, and "vice versa," invaders of Babylonia in war time damaged it as a preliminary to starving out the capital.

The special deity of Dibat was Ip, probably a shortened form of Ninip, and his temple was called Imbi Anum, "Proclaimed of Anu." There was a city wall coeval with the foundation of the city, and restored by King Sumu-Abu, predecessor of Hammurabi. The town appears to have possessed three harbours or docks and a market, and one can imagine the busy hum of commerce upon its streets and wharves. The documents rescued from its ruins almost all concern the sale or renting of houses and lands and fields, or the hire and purchase of cattle and crops, Dilbat being the centre of a rich agricultural district. The terms employed are common to all the Babylonian cities. The ground and the houses are clearly defined by the enumeration of neighbouring properties and the names of their proprietors. Frequently the boundary is a street, a canal, a pond, or harbour. Then in cases of real estate, follows a statement of value, the names of vendor and purchaser, and at the end of the bargain, the deed discloses, comes the oath sworn before the god of the city in the temple and also an invocation of the reigning King. The Dilbat scribes also added a clause placing the onus of any subsequent dispute of the deed upon the seller. "For all the contests concerning the property (A. B.) is responsible." Finally follow the names of the witnesses, and often also that of the scribe of the tablet, and generally several signets of the persons concerned.

DONE IN DUPLICATE.

Legally the vendor should always seal the tablet, but if he had not a signet than some or all of the witnesses applied theirs. Properly speaking also, the tablets should have been in duplicate. The first was inscribed and baked and copied; then a cover of soft clay placed over or around it and the document reengrossed upon this cover from the copy so that it could be referred to at any time by paying the required fee at the record office. In case of dispute as to its accuracy for an extra sum the outer enveiop was broken and compared with its interior duplicate text; and the litigant who proved to be in error in his allegation that the two versions were not identical paid a considerable forfeit, and a new outer case was placed over the original tablet and reinscribed. This procedure is mentioned in the Old Testament as inquiring of the outer and the inner tablet of a deed.

The fellahin with their picks and shovels have, however, broken most of the outer covers of the Dilbat documents. These methods for the enregistration of transaction necessitating legal formilities to enable them to be cited as "evidence" in the law courts or the municipal tribunal (for in one case, at least, the mayor was the judge) were similar to those at other contemporary neighbouring cities, but they possess their own peculiar phraseology, proving that Dilbat had its own type of citizen, though comparatively an insignificant town. So a flourishing school of scribes and solicitors doubtless crowded the shady corridors of its temple and the halls of the god's tribunal. Truly, its prosperity was but a reflex of that of Babylon, but the city's existence was not ephemeral, for it commenced with the first regions of the great neighbouring cities kings, and endured until the Persian era.

The majority of the tablets found often merely reregister plots, areas, or locations, for most of the litigation was about boundaries. Others, however are for loans or hiring agreements, one being for a period of three months only. Huzulum hires a bull from the great temple gods of Sippara, Shamash and Aia for a year. Doubtless the joint deities had a shrine at Dilbat and a farm for sacrificial cattle, and did a thriving trade stand cattle and rams. People also hired out chariots and agricultural implements but loans were mostly in money and seed corn. The interest for the latter sometimes amounted to 36 per cent., but it was payable in kind out of what it povided and if the former had parted in the previous season with his reserve of seed because of a specially high offer for it, he would afford to pay such interest to obtain a fresh supply.

Some deeds concern the hiring of harvesters, and they were often registered before the engagement matured by the crops ripening. A clause was therefore inserted that if the men contracted for failed to appear the farmer could hire others at the price paid that season by the King for his own estates, and it may be presumed that the person who had promised to supply the men made up the difference, if any.

Such was life at Dilbat about 2000 years before the Christian era as revealed by the small clay tablest that the patient industry of many intellects have for the love of science enabled us to read. The emoluments of an "Assyriologist" are but small, and his achievements properly appreciated by but few people so that the knowledge that he has reedited for all time part of the history of the human race is his chief reward.

RETIREMENT OF A STATION MASTER.

Mr. Dosabhoy Dadabhoy, Station Master, Grant-road, having retired from service from the 1st instant, Mr. Framji Dharwar, Station Master, Bulsar, has assumed duties as Station Master, Grant-road. Under the presidency of Dr. Meher Homji, Medical Officer, B. B. & C. I. Railway, a gathering of the Grant-road Station staff was held on Monday evening at Grant-road, when an address and a purse were presented to Mr. Dosabhoy. In making the presentation, Dr. Meher Homji referred to the valuable services rendered by Mr. Dosabhoy during the last twenty years. In the address Mr. Dosabhoy was thanked for his sympathetic, generous and just treatment to the staff. Mr. Dosabhoy, in reply, thanked the staff for its loyal support without which, he said, he would not have been able to satisfy his superiors and the public at large equally. Mr. Dosabhoy, Mr. Framji and the President were then garlanded. After partaking of refreshments, the gathering dispersed.

THE WORLD'S COTTON CULTIVATION.

Professor Dunstan's Report.

The report on the "Present Position of Cotton Cultivation," which was presented by professor Wyndham Dunstan, Director of the Imperial Institute, to the International Congress of Tropical Agriculture held in Brussels last may, has been published by the International Association of Tropical Agriculture and Colonial Development. To it are appended special reports on the present position and prospects of cotton-growing in each of the actual and potential cotton-producing countries of the world. Attention is drawn to the fact that at present the sub-tropics produce the majority of cotton of the quality required by the Lancashire manufacturer—namely, the United States and Egypt. Information is given as to the present condition of cotton cultivation in both these countries. Emphasis is laid on the fact that in the United States the industry has had the great advantage of the assistance of an efficient Government Department of Agriculture, whose labours have contributed in no small measure to surmount the many obstacles with which American cotton cultivation has had to contend. In Egypt the absence of any Government Department of Agriculture to afford guidance to the cultivator and to conduct experiments is deplored, although credit is given for much valuable work to the Khedivial Agricultural Society. In a footnote it is added that the Egyptian Government has now decided to create the Agricultural Department which has been so long needed. It is understood that Mr. G. C. Dudgeon, Inspector of Agriculture in West Africa, who in that capacity has been attached to the Imperial Institute, has been chosen as the first Director-General of Agriculture in Egypt. The problems to be solved in connection with Egyptian cotton growing are discussed, and reference is made to the great possibilities presented by the Anglo-Egyptian Soudan for bringing a large area of that country under cotton cultivation.

The prospects of cotton growing in the British Empire have been discussed in Professor Dunstan's report to Parliament of last year. In the present report they are separately considered, as is also the position in India. Stress is again laid on the importance of continuous experimental work under Government auspices, since the problem in most countries is to establish an acclimatised type of cotton suitable for the purposes of the manufacturer. Progress, though shop. appears to be satisfactory. In Nyassaland success seems to have been achieved, a new cotton, to be known as "Nyassaland Upland,' having been established. This cotton is said to be in some respects superior to the best "American Upland" and to satisfy all the requirements of Lancashire. The prospects in Uganda are mentioned as of special promise, and the progress made in West Africa is referred to, attention being drawn to the developments which are likely to occur through the opening of the Northern Nigeria railway now approaching completion. Accounts are given of cotton cultivation in French, German, Dutch, Portuguese, and Italian colonies, and also in South America, the South Sea Islands, Japan, and China. In China it is stated that the production of a coarse cotton has now reached 600 million pounds annually, and the effects of an extension of this cultivation are considered.

Asia Minor is spoken of as a promising field for the growth of cotton of the "American Upland" type, and in this connection reference is made to Professor Dunstan's previous report on this subject and especially to the openings for cotton cultivation presented by the great plain of Cilicia. The importance of the work of the British Cotton-Growing Association is dwelt upon, and it is satisfactory to learn that the British Government has decided to assist its operations by the conditional grant of £100,000 a year for a term of years. It is also understood that the Chancellor of the Exchequer has under consideration the question of assisting British enterprise in the Soudan in operating on a large scale in a promising district of that country, in repect of which Great Britain has an important vested interest and responsibility.

The report is a good example of the useful work which may be done by the International Association for Tropical Agriculture in subjects of this kind, which are materially advanced by discussion among workers of different nationalities, such as those who have contributed to this report. It also indicates the important place which is now being filled by the Imperial Institute in connection with the Colonial Office as a centre for information and research relating to the development of the resources of the Tropics.

SPONGE FARMING.

Profitable Industry in the United States.

An industry that is being largely followed through the Southern United States is that of sponge farming. Experience in it has shown that on an original investment of £45 per acre as annual income of £40 may be gathered for an indefinite period.

The United States Bureau of Fisheries experimented in this mode of farming for nearly eight years, and found how it could be done. Then the work was taken up by a considerable number of people, and the industry has been made profitable. The business is the growing of artificial sponges, and it has been found that the artificial article is superior in texture to the natural sponge.

In the Government experiments three methods of raising sponges were tested, from the egg, from cuttings, and from degenerative masses. Grafting was also tried, but found to be ineffective, as each type of sponge retained its individuality and imparted nothing to other sponges to which it might have been attached. Experiments have proved that the only effective way to propagate sponges artificially is by means of so-called cuttings. These cuttings are obtained by taking the seed sponge and pretting it in to small cubes each cube being not more than a quarter of an inch in size. On first coming from the water the sponge is a solid-looking, fleshy ball, which, when cut, looks like a piece of raw meat. Razors are used to do the cutting. Each cube contains within itself the complete germs of sponge life.

So soon as these cubes of sponge are cut they are put in pails of sea water, or if they are to be kept more than a day they are placed in rets and hung in the sea, but they cannot be so left for more than one day, as the living particles in them reunite, and the cubes merge into a single mass. The manner in which the sponges are grown is by fastening the cuttings with aluminium were to discs made of concrete. Then they are cowered to the sponge beds and as the cuttings grow they attach themselves to the smooth our face of the discs, and when harvesting time comes all that is necessary is to lift the disc and the sponges with it. Much care is necessary in selecting a proper bottom to the sea point where the discs are lowered, as on muddy bottoms the sponges are smothered by the sand, while on grassy bottoms they are choked by vegetation.

SISTERS OF CHARITY.

Singular Charge of Cruelty.

The charge against Miss Bernard Percival Smith and Miss May Quinlan, sisters of St. Agnes's Home, Twickenham, Middlesex, of cruelly ill-treating and neglecting a boy and girl, each aged about four, at 53, Queen's—square, Dublin, was resumed at Dublin December 16.

The Magistrate pointed out that there was no charge against the institution.

Amy Plumpton, superintendent of the home, said that the two defendants belonged to a congregation of women, who managed the home under her. The method of obtaining subscriptions was for members of the confraternity to collect at places of amusement.

It had been customary, on the advice of doctors, to let children from time to time accompany the sisters on these missions. The little girl was extremely delicate, had difficulty in taking food, and cried at very little provocation.

Dr. Charles A. Sampson, of Camberwell, London, said that he was a visiting physician to the institution. He advised the trip as he thought it would be benefical to the children. He had known both defendants for years, and they were of the highest character and devoted themselves to this charitable work.

The case was adjourned until to-day.

THE BANISHMENT OF LASSITUDE.

The Secret of Renewing Energy.

There is no sensation more dispiriting, no condition more annoying, than the utter lassitude which is so inevitable a condition of the Indian climate during the greater part of the year.

The weariness of the body and the utter disinclination to indulge in any active employment are only equalled by the inertia of the mind and the feeling of inability to undertake anything involving mental exertion.

This lassitude, mental and physical, spreads to all the organs, so that the sufferer loses appetite, wels disinclined to eat, and his strength inevitably feeakens.

These conditions call pre-eminently for the use of Sanatogen, which doctors universally declare is the world's greatest reconstituent and revitalising tonic food.

Sanatogen is not a stimulant in the ordinary meaning of the word, and does not contain alcohol, morphia or any similar drug, yet, so rapid is its action in some cases, that, as a well-known writer has said, "almost immediately after taking it I feel as though a stream of liquid life had been poured into me."

Sir Gilbert Parker, M.P., the eminent author, writes :—"I have used Sanatogen with extraordinary benefit. It is, to my mind, a true food tonic, feeding the nerves, increasing the energy and giving fresh vigour to the over-worked body and mind."

Sanatogen may be obtained of all Chemists and Bazaars.

A STATE OF REBELLION.

Demerits of Physical Culture.

I don't know what has happened to my neck. To all outward seeming it is the same neck that I used to wear sixteen years ago. Perhaps it is a little more seamed, writes Guy C. Pollock in the "St. James's Budjet," and perhaps it has sunk itself a little more deeply into my shoulders. But these are trifling changes or blemishes. It is still the same size. There was an unhappy period during which my neck threatened to put on girth. That was whilst I was undergoing a course of physical training in the uncertain hope of turning myself into a pocket Hercules. I did not succeed. But, then, I did not persevere to the end. It was not that I really objected to doing exercise in company with a troupe of other perspiring and diverse gentlemen at the behest of an autocratic instructor. I did not mind being commanded to lift my legs in unaccustomed and therefore painful manners or to continue whilst every newly-discovered muscle in my body ached with a protesting ache. At all events, I did not mind these severe disciplines half as much as the poor elderly gentleman at my side, who was taking this medicine, like a little wine, for the stomach's sake. No, I stopped for other reasons. In the first place, the facts were gradually forced upon my understanding that these exercisings were wearisome and that I did not really want to be a pocket Hercules. I am a peaceful and genial person. I do not often wish to knock people off the pavement into the gutter, or to hurl large men violent by out of my presence. So long as my muscular development is sufficient for my modest needs, so long as a constricted chest and sloping shoulders do not too conspicuously invite the unscrupulous bully, that is enough for me. Why, then, go to the wearisome trouble of producing an abnormal development of the biceps or the triceps or any other muscle? In the second place, my collars no longer fitted me. My neck suddenly increased its measurement. I had to throw away a great many nice new collars and buy a great many nice new collars to replace them. And my waistcoats began to be rather tight, and my coat began to cut me in the arms. So I stopped before the necessity of an entirely new wardrobe was thrust upon me.

THE STIFF COTTON.

The present oddity of my neck is, however, a different matter. It consists in an extraordinary distaste for any stiff collar. Once upon a time I could wear the highest and stiffest collar—the sort of collar that stood up straight all round, holding the chin up in a vice, and turned down by hand at the extreme top edges—not only with fortitude but with positive delight. Now even a low, stiff collar with mechanically diverted edges—the sort of collar one is forced to wear with dress clothes or a top hat—has become a torture. My neck rebels against it. "Give me," it cries, "one of your soft collars," and then it chafes and frets and fumes until it makes itself purple with passion and makes me very uncomfortable. I have reasoned with my neck. I have shown it the unwholesome depravity of this puerile hysteria. I have pointed out to it that for decency's sake it must be properly dressed now and then. I have pleaded with it for some consideration for my finer feelings. But all in vain. My neck demands soft collars with no less a vehemence than that with which some women demand the vote. It declines to be reminded of earlier days in which high stiff collars were all its wear. It returns no answer to the question, "What would you have done if soft linen collars had never been invented?" Or, rather, it merely says, "What woutd you have done if the world had never got beyond woad?" It is shameless. Sometimes I almost think it Socialistic in this passion for soft collars.

CONSTRICTION OF A TOP-HAT.

That is an impression which I get from the somewhat similar change in my head. Not in the opinions which lodge themselves there. They, I am glad to think, become more obstinately Tory with every year that passes over my head. I mean rather the exterior than the interior of my head. The outside surface no longer adapts itself to the constriction of a top-hat. When I was a little boy, my head did'nt mind a top-hat. It allowed a blurred and ruffled top-hat to perch rather rakishly but quite comfortably upon it. When I was a young man my head did not disdain a top-hat. Rather it welcomed that monument of demented ingenuity. The only difference between boyhood and youth was a new demand for glossiness and novelty of shape in the top-hat. And that was rather the concern of the jejune sentiments of the heart than of the head itself. But now what do I find ? I find rebellion in my head, a growing fury against the top-hat. Day after day my head issues an ultimatum, saying "I won't wear a top-hat." "Very well," I reply, "then you can't go to call on Lady Tippins, and you can't walk down Bondstreet." Then, I regret to say, my head says, "D—n Lady Tippins"—a most improper observation. "Come, come," I protest, "you know that Lady Tippins is a charming and influential lady to whom you owe decent civility." "I don't know,' says my head, "and anyhow I won't call on her—or anyone else—and I shall walk down Bond-street whenever I like, and if you don't hurry up and put on a comfortable hat, I shall knock your brains out against the wall.' So there it is, and I reach down one of those vile, soft, green hats from a peg and cram it on with a desperate air of conspiracy, and go down Bond-street with a mock defiant air to conceal my miserable sense of impolite shame. I will even confess that my vile body seems also bent on this course of degradation. It refused to be fitted with a nice new morning-coat, alleging that as I still had two excellent frock-coats, this was a wildly extravagant surrender to the whim of fashion. I saw the logic of that point of view, and excused myself to my tailor. But I did not bargain for my body's indifference to its own expressed conviction. I was taken by surprise when it shied at the old frock-coats and wanted to know why it should be tortured, because I wished to enslave myself to outworn convention. I ponder on these things. They distress me. They even alarm me. Are they the symptoms of a rapidly advancing senility? Do they mark the onset of a Socialistic frenzy? Can they be the proof of a more mature common sense, of a sterner independence of character? I do not know All that I know is that I rather enjoy the continuous subjection to tweed suits and confortable hats trust upon me by my unruly members. That, perhaps, is the most terrible of all these new facts.

LUXURY FOR THE SKIN.

"THE ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP," pleasant to use and whitens and softens the skin, writes Lady Constance Howard, Countess of Westmeath says : "It gives much satisfaction." The ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP is a highly agreeable and beneficial Luxury for the Toilet Bath and Nursery and leaves the skin in a pure, refreshed and healthy condition, delicately perfumed. Chemists, Grocers, etc., sell it.

TRADE IN PERSIA.

Official Report from Bushire.

The annual Consular report for the district of Bushire [Cd. 4962-218] contains a striking review of the insecurity prevailing in Southern Persia. The report begins with the statement that, bad as conditions were in 1908-09, they were even worse in 1909-10; and that although the bumper harvest of this summer should lead to some improvement of trade next year, there is no sign of any improvement in the security of the trade-routes.

The road question, it points out, has again become very acute, a marked feature of the situation being that trade between Bushire and Shiraz has been compelled in the last twelve months to follow five different routes :—

"It being a well-known fact that a road constitutes a sure source of revenue to the chieftains, large and small, through whose territory it passes, speculation in roads became at one time a serious business pursuit for these gentry, every Khan between here and Shiraz within a radius of seventy miles dreaming of the happy day when, by a regularly paid "douceur," or the expenditure of one lump sum judiciously placed, he might ensure a steady stream of muleteers setting through his country and perpetually replenishing his empty coffers. Intrigues innumerable took place for the attainment of this object, and competition ran so high that, if caravans were induced for a time to follow a new of line of march, the road guards of the disappointed chieftain whose livelihood was affected by the change not infrequently crossed over to the rival track with the deliberate intention of rendering it so thoroughly unsafe for all and sundry that traffic would speedily be diverted again to its former channel. This is interesting enough as a study of the manners and customs of the inhabitants of a lawless hill-country, but appalling from the point of view of the merchant at home patiently striving to maintain important commercial relations with this country. Many of these tribesmen have sunk their all in the purchase of a good rifle, and have no other means but highway robbery of supporting themselves and their families."

In consequence trade was entirely suspended for some months until the end of 1909. Even when resumed, the continual changes of route and the growing scarcity of transport so enhanched the current rate of mule hire that between Bushire and Shiraz the cost of transport rose from £4 to 16 guineas per ton.

The report states that there is at present practically no means of recovering debts or securing compensation for losses by robbery :—

"Of various claims presented since the commencement of 1908 to the Government of Fars or the Central Imperial Government, and amounting in the aggregate to some £542, one only has actually been paid, and this again not by the authorities, nor by governors, but by the chief of the tribe committing the crime; and even so the claim was apparently only settled as a personal favour to the Consular officer who preferred it. As regards commercial claims of British firms represented in Bushire on Persian bankrupts or defaulters, the amounts still unsatisfied total some £19,250 and fresh instances are constantly being recorded of friendly business relations hitherto existing between the two classes of firms being abruptly broken off after lasting without a break for as long a period as seven years, simply because these relations had been on a credit basis, which must inevitably break down when the above causes made it impossible for the Persian merchant to meet his running obligations."

The total value of imports into Bushire for the year 1909-10 is given as £717,091, as against £793,465 for the preceding year. The exports were £400,892, as against £432,596. There has, therefore, been a total decrease in trade of £108,078. This makes a decrease of £432,050, or nearly 28 per cent. on 1907-08, a normally good trade year. Exports to the United Kingdom lost very little, but imports fell from 48 to 28 per cent. of the total from all sources. India's trade increased 14 per cent. for imports and 3 per cent. for exports.

THE GLASGOW EARTHQUAKE.

Many alarming experiences are related in connexion with severe earthquake shocks felt over Glasgow and district in Mail week. The disturbance was without parallel in Western Scotland within living memory. Nobody was injured.

Caretakers in all the principal banks were under the impression that the safes had been exploded, and at the Anderston branch of the Glasgow Savings Bank the police were hastily summoned to investigate what was then a mystery. A crowd of fully a thousand persons blocked the street in front of the buildings watching the officers hunting for the supposed burglars.

At the British Linen Company Bank, the shock forced open the boiler door of the heating apparatus. At the Central Police Office the noise resembled a heavy train passing over an iron bridge. In the restaurants dinners were greatly alarmed ; glasses rattled, and pictures were observed to move. In many households chairs shifted slightly during the momentary upheaval. At Govan a tenement was so severely shaken that the inhabitants were afraid to re-enter their homes for nearly an hour after the occurrence. In another house adjoining dishes were dashed, from a shelf and crashed to the floor.

RAILWAY RETURN.

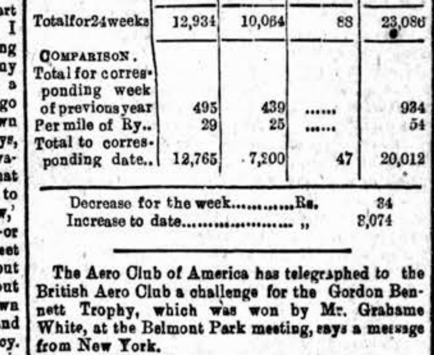
PALANPUR-DEESA RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the week ended 17th Dec. on 17·28 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (Estimated.)	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total Traffic for the week........	500	400	......	900
Or per mile of Railway.........	29	23	......	52
For previous 23 weeks of half year	12,434	9,664	88	22,186
Totalfor24weeks	12,934	10,064	88	23,086
COMPARISON.				
Total for corresponding week of previous year	495	439	......	934
Per mile of Ry..	29	25	......	54
Total to corresponding date..	12,765	7,200	47	20,012

Decrease for the week............Rs. 34
Increase to date........................ „ 3,074

The Aero Club of America has telegraphed to the British Aero Club a challenge for the Gordon Bennett Trophy, which was won by Mr. Grahame White, at the Belmont Park meeting, says a message from New York.





THE LADIES' CORNER.

HATS AND BOOTS.

The worst items about English women and the best about French women, says Elizabeth of H in the "World", are their hats and boots. Why, oh why, won't English women wear becoming hats ? Way won't they ? And their great, heavy, clumping footgear makes us shudder. Now, a French woman seems to live in her hat. Without it she looks almost indecently undressed. This is especially remarkable in the Parisian theatres, where they are forced to remove their headgear. Of course, they have gained a reputation for being especially well coiffured. May be they have earned this, but that does not prevent half their attractiveness, their "chic," departing with their hats. Then they look almost commonplace, even the smartest of them, whereas an English woman gains by losing her hat ; and it is not because our women have no taste. They have an excellent, nay distinguished style, but they have no courage ; they fear to make themselves remarkable by wearing too stylish clothes; they dread criticism. Another way in which they show their weakness is very evident from the attitude of shop assistants. A little story of an incident which truly occurred will best illustrate this. An English woman took her visitor, a French woman, shopping. One house after another was visited. The Parisian left each one without purchasing, much to the embarrassment of the English lady, who at last could stand it no longer. So she proceeded gently to remonstrate with her guest. "My dear," she said, "When we cannot find exactly what we want, we take the nearest to it." "Ah, voila," replied Madame; "it is for that reason most of you English look such frights." Which may not have been polite, but contained a good deal of sound common sense.

LONDON SHOP ASSISTANTS.

London shop assistants are the greatest bullies on earth ; not with women alone, but with men. A visit to an emporium employing male assistants will quickly prove this to be no fiction. The salesman will dictate to his customer what he should buy, and not a man will dare nay him pay. "This is what you want, sir," the autocratic person behind the counter will assert ; "we sell nothing else but these ; everyone is wearing them." And although the purchaser dislikes the article, dispises himself for being persuaded to take it, and instinctively hates the assistant, still he meekly obeys, and buys what he is commanded to. The reason why a French woman does not appear to advantage without her hat will, for the moment, be left ; but the cause of the English woman's gain by leaving her head-gear at home is very easy to explain. She will not sufficiently assert her own individual taste ; she is cowed into acceptance of an unbecoming article merely because a pushing and persistent young woman in the showroom assures her it is the thing she ought to buy, that it is what is fashionable, and that it suits her to perfection, when in reality the only thing to commend it is that it puts a few pence of commission into the pocket of the sales-lady, and gives her a good reputation as a seller. Unlike her sisters in the Paris shops, she takes no real interest, she cares not a jot whether her customer looks a sight or not; all she is interested in is selling the most expensive article in the place. Then English women's shoes: they are dreadful. The only thing to commend them is their strength; but for shape and fit they are abominable—great heavy formless pieces of leather, they would make the prettiest foot look large and ugly. At all times shoes should count as an especial item of importance in women's eyes, but more than ever at the present moment, when their feet are made so conspicuous by the prevailing fashion of exceedingly short and tight skirts; but although we all follow the latest style in skirts, most of us clump along in heavy, ungainly boots, and wonder why it is we do not look so smart as the French woman. No wonder our walk is a source of amusement in Paris; it would be quite impossible to move gracefully with the footwear we cling to.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

SQUADRON ORDERS,
BY MAJOR THE HON'BLE SIR H. E. E. PROCTER, A.D.C., COMMANDING.
Bombay, 5th January.

The Inspector General of Volunteers in India will inspect the Corps on Monday morning next the 9th instant.

Rendezvous Queen's Statue 7-30 a.m. punctually.

Dress—Drill Order, Khaki, Carbines, Swords, and Bandoliers.

Camp of Instruction.—It is notified for information that the Annual Camp opens at Santa Cruz, on Saturday evening the 21st instant, and closes with the General Officer Commanding Inspection on the morning of 6th February.

D. W. WILSON, Lieut.,
Actg.-Adjt. B. L. H.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY COL. R. W. L. DUNLOP, V.D.
Bombay, 5th January.

8. Detail for the week ending 7th instant.

To-day Thursday the 5th instant.—The Signalling Class will parade at 7 a.m. and at 6-30 p.m. at Sir Richard Temple's Statue.

II. Proficiency Class will be held at Head Quarters at 6-30 p.m.

III.—Bugle Practice on the Maidan at 8-30 p.m.

Friday the 6th instant.—The Battalion will parade for inspection by the Inspector General of Volunteers in India.

Fall in at Sir Richard Temple's Statue at 7-30 a.m.

Dress—Drill Order Uniform Helmets.

9. Musketry—The Ranges at Ghat Kopar are available for Class-firing for adults as under :—

Saturday 7th instant.—Parts I and II and Standard Test, Any Company.

Sunday 8th instant.—At the disposal of O C "F" Company.

Monday 9th instant—Parts I and II and Standard Test, "A" and "C" Companies.

Thursday 12th instant.—Standard Test, "D" Coy.

Train leaves Victoria Terminus at 6 a.m.

Rifle Club Classification Range—The Ranges at Ghat Kopar are allotted to the Rifle Club Matches 9 to 13 as under :—

Tuesday 10th instant by train leaving Victoria Terminus at 6 a.m.

Monday 16th instant by train leaving Victoria Terminus at 6 a.m.

Saturday 21st instant by train leaving Victoria Terminus at 1-50 p.m.

Sunday 22nd instant by train leaving Victoria Terminus at 6 a.m.

I V R A Matches can be fired on any of the days allotted to Rifle Club.

II. Miniature Range—Matches 5 and 6 will be fired at Head-Quarters on Tuesdays and Thursdays from 6 to 7-30 p.m. and Saturdays from 3 to 5-30 p.m.

10. Rifle Meeting—It is notified for information that the Battalion Rifle Meeting will take place early in March and only efficient members are allowed to compete.

A. L. CARTWRIGHT, Capt.,
Adjt. B. V. R.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT. COLONEL A. K. LESLIE V. D. COMMANDING B. V. A.
Bombay, 5th January.

1. Inspections—The Inspector General of Volunteers in India will inspect Nos. 1, 2 and E E Companies B. V. A. on Saturday 7th January, 1911.

Nos. 1 and 2 Companies—Parade at Apollo Bunder at 4-45 p.m. and proceed to Middle Ground for 1 inch Aiming Rifle Practice.

Dress—Khaki and Helmets.

E. E. Company—Parade at Apollo Bunder at 5-45 p.m. and proceed to Middle Ground for Defence Search Manning.

Dress—Khaki and Forage Caps.

2. Proficiency Class—A Proficiency Class will be formed to enable candidates to pass this examination at the B. V. A. Club, Apollo Bunder on Thursday, 12th January, 1911 at 7 p.m. Intended candidates are requested to attend on this date and give their names to the Adjutant.

Lectures will be held at the Club on successive Thursdays for Instructions.

3. Musketry.—The Rifle Range of the 104th Wellesley's Rifles at Santa Cruz will be available for Spoon Competition and practice on Sunday the 8th January. Ranges 300, 600 and 800 yards.

Train leaves Colaba 6-30 a.m., Church Gate 6-30 a.m., and Grant Road 6-46 a.m.

5. Leave—Lieutenant A C Payne E E Company is granted leave of absence from 1-1-11 to 31-3-11 and Captain J P Watson is granted extension of leave from 1-1-11 to 31-1-11.

E. P. CUDLIP, Lieut. R. A.,
Adjutant, B. V. A.

BY THE WAY.

SPORTSMAN'S RECORD.

Mr. John Westrup has a record in fox-hunting which is practically unbeaten. His love of the sport is inherent, for at the age of twelve he started master of harriers. Born at High Wycombe, eighty-four years ago, his recollections carry him back to the exciting times when Lord Beaconsfield (then Mr. Benjamin Disraeli) first came forward as a candidate for Parliament in Wycombe. Mr. Westrup is the only survivor of the night watchmen in the borough of Wycombe before the introduction of police. In those days he used to carry a huge lantern, and, in accordance with custom, he sounded a rattle at intervals and proclaimed the hour in the dead of night. Mr. Westrup has been associated with the Old Berkeley Hunt (West) for considerably over half a century, and until a few years ago was known as "Jack the Runner." Still he regularly attends the meet, and finds a sturdy cob—presented to him by the supporters of the hunt—very useful in getting about the country. He is never absent from social functions in the neighbourhood, while at many fashionable county weddings in London, he is a conspicuous figure in his yellow hunting coat and velvet cap.

MR. TAFT AT GRIDIRON CLUB.

President Taft was a guest at the last banquet of the Gridiron Club of Washington newspaper correspondents, whose speciality it is to invite to a feast twice a year the political celebrities of the land to banter or Gridiron its guests. Scarcely had Mr. Taft taken his seat, the "Mail" states, when attention was called to a mournful procession of the political maimed and halt passing across the platform in a modern representation of the retreat from Moscow. The column was headed by a subdued individual in a dilapidated khaki uniform, wearing large eyeglasses and a tawny moustache, and mounted on a tired charger branded with the letters, T. R. The rider, whose resemblance to Mr. Roosevelt was perfect, was followed by a host of bandaged and bandaged veterans of the Republican party. A moment later, and with a loud bang, Miss Democracy, attired as a female prize fighter, came on to the stage in a "Democratic" bandwagon," the pole of the carriage which is destined to carry the White House the next Democratic President. Miss Democracy, alias Fanny Frizzle, in addition to a famous phrase of Mr. Roosevelt's, had grown extremely fat, and informed the audience that she had not secured possession of the band wagon for sixteen years, and now intended to have a glorious "joi ride" in it.

"DEAR BILL" AND "DEAR TEDDY."

Afterwards a parody of the "Mikado" began. The plot centred round the punishment to be inflicted on Nanki-Jo, otherwise Mr. Cannon, the ex-Speaker of the House of Representatives. Nanki Jo was delivered into the hands of the Lord High Executioner, who, aided by Pooh Bah Cummins, Peer of the Republican insurgents, and Pish Tush Dick, the next Democratic Speaker, was about to behead him out of his agony when Mikado Taft appeared on the scene singing, "My smile is still serene, as only may be seen." The Mikado commuted the death sentence and condemned Nanki Jo to sit forever as a minority of one chained to a seat. The President laughed loudly at the presentment of himself and continued to smile broadly, while the chairman of the club read aloud a fictitious correspondence between the President and the ex-President. The letters began in an effusively affectionate style. The writers addressed one another as "Dear Bill" and "Dear Teddy." Gradually the correspondence grew cooler and cooler, until it reached the freezing temperature indicated by the signatures "T. R." and "William Taft."

EXCITING INCIDENT AT A THEATRE.

During an entr'acte of the new piece at the Odeon (a Paris correspondent of the "Telegraph" says) I was standing with others under the porch in front of the theatre, when one young man suddenly leapt at another next to me and gave him one in the face, another on the nose, and the third on the chin. When he had recovered from his surprise, the man who had been hit prepared, not very quickly however, to hit back. The aggressor thereupon produced a revolver out of his hip-pocket, and shouted, "If you touch me I will shoot." The other man, feeling his bleeding nose, retorted, "You are a liar. I have not brought my revolver," and retired. It turned out that both are more or less literary men, one of them being also political. Some years ago they disagreed over the question whether Victor Racine is a great dramatist. The purely literary young man slapped the politico-literary young man's face at the Theatre des Arts, because the latter objected to the former running down a piece, whose merit has, for some obscure reason, been converted recently into a political question. The slapped young man challenged the other to a duel, but he said that he never fought duels. Upon the former hit him in the face as a result for the slap of a few days before. Now, these are not bad things, even at theatres, but they might draw the line at revolvers. The aggressor was sitting two stalls away from mine. During the entr'acte, after the fight outside, he kept on exclaiming, 'If he dares to come to me here I will blow his brains out in the house,' and during all the last act sat with his hand on his hip-pocket.

NON-SHAVER'S SAVINGS.

Nathan Sherman, a farmer, eighty-two years of age, of Rock, Massachusetts, who has never been shaved, estimates that by allowing his beard to grow he has saved as much money as an ordinary farmer calculates from all sources in a lifetime. He has shaved 22,000 shaves, which with tips, would have cost him £600, and would have taken in all nine days.

PALS AND THEIR PARTY.

"Punch":—M.P.'s Wife: 'I say, Archie, it seems to abuse poor Roddy as you did in your speech last night. After all, he's your best pal, and much he is on the other side." M.P. "My dear girl, that's nothing to what he's going to say about the Budget tomorrow. He shows me his speech, and I'm going to add a few additional epithets for him to use."

THE CARDINAL'S ERROR.

History is told that at the last General Election Father Logue spoiled his voting paper. He made the journey to Dundalk to vote for Mr. Healy. The final, when signing his name, always makes the papal cross, which follows with his initials. Like all the slaves of habits, and the cardinal did his habit. In going through the voting papers the scrutineers came across one which bore the following inscription: "+ M. C. L."

GIRLS' JOURNEY BY PARCEL POST.

Two girls, aged six and five years respectively, the daughters of English parents residing in Strathcona, Alta., travelled recently all the way from England to Canada, the Canadian Government's Emigration Department pays. They were put on the train at Sheffield with a broad leather belt surrounding the waist of each with painted letters reading, "To Mr. M.——, Strathcona, Alberta, per s. s. "Empress" of, care of Canadian Pacific Railway." The little pilgrims arrived safely with a cartload of toys given to them by the passengers.

A PICTURE OF MRS. EDDY.

Mrs. Eddy had never been really ill in recent years, but faithful to her principles, she never saw a doctor. "I saw her once seven years ago in June," the "Telegraph" New York correspondent writes. "She was then eighty-two, but mentally and physically more like a woman of twenty-six. She was an extraordinary woman—vigorous and alert, with a sweet voice, very slight, tell, and thin, with a beautiful face, and wonderful, keen, penetrating eyes. She was out driving two days before her death, and she passed away—Christian Scientists never employ the word death—in her sleep. 'God bless her life' were her last written words. Although her life of eighty-nine years had been spent in luxury and obscurity, she founded a religious sect that has shaken the foundations of every Evangelical Church in the United States. 'It is managed,' says one commentator, 'with all the businesslike precision of the Standard Oil Company,' and while maintaining the forms of pure democracy, it has been as hitherto as despotically as the Russian Church.'"

BEAUTY AND HYGIENE.

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THE TWO SERVICES.

THE "LORD NELSON."

After undergoing her recommissioning refit on the completion of her first term of service, the battleship "Lord Nelson," Capt. A. E. A. Grant, carried out a basin machinery trial at Chatham Dockyard on Friday of mail week and left on the Monday for Sheerness, where she was swung for the adjustment of her compasses, and also received ammunition and coal and completed with oil fuel. The "Lord Nelson" will pay off at Sheerness on January 11, when her present crew will return to the Naval Depot at Chatham. The "Lord Nelson" will be recommissioned by Capt. Grant on January 12, with the nucleus crew of the battleship "Victorious," brought up to full complement by a balance crew from Chatham Depot. The "Lord Nelson," which is now serving in the First Division, will join the Second Division of the Home Fleet on recommissioning.

SECOND DESTROYER FLOTILLA.

Detached from the Second Destroyer Flotilla on the completion of the new 27-knot ocean-going destroyer "Acorn," the destroyer "Ouse" has been paid off at Chatham, and her crew sent to Devonport by rail to be disbanded. The "Ouse" will be recommissioned with a nucleus crew from the Chatham Naval Depot for service in the Third (Nore) Destroyer Flotilla. Lieut.-Com. W. G. Howard, lately commanding the "Ouse," will commission the "Acorn," which will be manned by the nucleus crew of the "Bullfinch," augmented to full numbers by a balance complement from the Devonport Depot.

ENGINEER IN NAVAL WARFARE.

A notable illustration of the important part played by the engineer in naval warfare was recalled some little time back by the appointment of Sir Henry Benbow to the Good Service Pension of £200 a year vacated by the death of a former holder of the pension. It is over seventeen years since Sir Henry retired from active service with the rank of Chief Inspector of Machinery. Nine years previously, when serving with the Nile Expedition, he achieved the distinction of a special mention in the "London Gazette," which read as follows:—"Lord Wolseley selected for special mention Chief Engineer Henry Benbow, R.N., whose splendid courage and resource during the memorable trip to the rescue of Sir Charles Wilson and his shipwrecked comrades had been brought under his Lordship's direct notice by Lord Charles Beresford. Lord Wolseley warmly thanked and praised Mr. Benbow for his brilliant feat of repairing the boiler of the rescuing steamer under the heavy and continuous fire of the enemy, and as a personal testimony to his merits presented him with his own silver cigarette-case, to the great delight of the assembled bluejackets.

OUR GREAT-GRANDFATHERS' LIFE IN THE NAVY.

A life on the Ocean wave had but few attractions to offer to our great-grandfathers. Writing to a relative who aspired to become a sailor, Captain Edward Thompson says: "The disagreeable circumstances and situations attending a subaltern officer in the Navy are so many and so hard that, had not the first men in the Service passed the dirty road to preferment, to encourage the rest, they would renounce it to a man. It is a most mistaken notion that a youth will not be a good officer unless he stoops to the most menial offices, to be bedded worse than hogs, and to lat less delicacies. In short, from having experienced such scenes and such fatigues and hardships, that are sufficient to disgust the stoutest and bravest, for, alas! there is only a little hope of promotion sprinkled in the cup to make a man swallow more than he digests the rest of his life.

NAVY'S FIRST AIRSHIP.

The Navy's first airship is nearing completion at Barrow-in-Furness, and is being "tuned-up," preparatory for trial trips taking place whenever the stormy weather moderates. The Royal Navy airship No. 1 is of the rigid type, that is somewhat upon the German Zeppelin pattern. She is over 400ft. long, with a lifting capacity of twenty-two tons, which includes the weight of the material of her frame-work. Provided with engines of several hundred horse-power, driving four big screws, it is expected she may attain a speed of nearly forty miles an hour. She has her lifting quarters placed fore and aft, and these are connected by means of a long, narrow gangway.

WATERLOO CENTENARY.

The interesting proposal is made that the centenary of the Battle of Waterloo, which occurs on June 15, 1915, should be celebrated jointly by all the Powers involved in the struggle of which Waterloo was the climax. The suggestion is that an ossuary should be erected on the field, and that the remains of all the slain combatants should be placed therein. Those who participated in the Battle of Waterloo were British, French, Dutch, Prussian, and Belgian subjects, and the proposal that the representatives of these nationalities should, after a hundred years, erect a monument to the dead is one that will no doubt receive consideration, though it may not wholly escape criticism. But, at any rate, there would be the common aim in honouring valour, for valour knows no nationality. It is, however, the fact that the remains of the British troops who were killed at Waterloo were removed years ago to a cemetery near Brussels, and the spot is marked by a suitable memorial, and there is, moreover, on the field the mound surmounted by a Belgian Lion.

MINIATURE RIFLE SHOOTING.

Miniature rifle shooting may well be said to have become one of our great national institutions, seeing how popular it has grown during the last few years. The miniature rifle club movement was originally started with a view to training men and youths to use the rifle, if it should ever be necessary, for home defence. Numerous clubs have been formed throughout the United Kingdom, and their membership totals very many thousands. In spite, however of the enormous growth of the movement, there is one very serious question in connection with it which we should ask ourselves, and it is this: "Is the kind of shooting ordinarily practised by the majority of clubs best adapted to fulfil its real purpose, i. e., the use of the rifle for war?" We have only to look at the conditions under which firing is usually carried on to satisfy ourselves that it is "not."

FANCY SIGHTS.

Bull's-eye targets, orthoptics, fancy sights, and slow deliberate firing, are commonly seen on miniature rifle ranges. The bull's-eye target is not to be disparaged as a means of teaching the novice the rudiments of rifle shooting, but there its use ends so far as military work is concerned. Orthoptics and fancy sights could not be used in war. The rifleman accustomed to these aids to shooting in ordinary peace time would, if called on to use a service rifle in the field, find himself at a very great disadvantage. Then again, slow and deliberate firing is not calculated to make a man a useful rifle shot. One who takes a long time to get an aim would not be much use for firing at rapidly-moving objects.

RAPID SHOOTING NECESSARY.

Should England ever receive a visit from a foreign invader it is quite certain the enemy would not be clad in white with black aiming marks, nor would we get time to adjust orthoptics and patent sights and take a good long and deliberate aim before firing each shot. What is really wanted, if the civilian miniature rifle club movement is to be of any practical value for home defence, is that service, or military, shooting must be the main object of every club. Bull's-eye targets should only be used, as has already been said, for beginners; after that all the shooting should be of a rapid and snapshooting kind. In order to accustom the marksman to pick up objects to fire at quickly the targets should be figures, and of a khaki or neutral colour, such as might be met with on active service.

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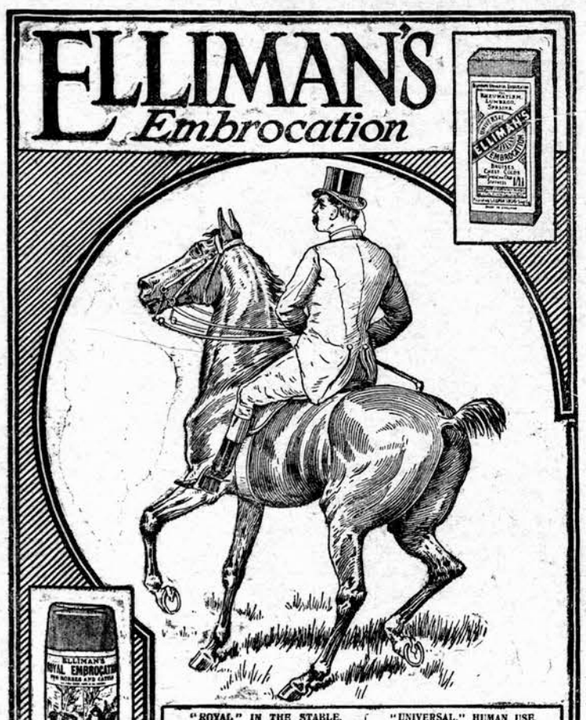
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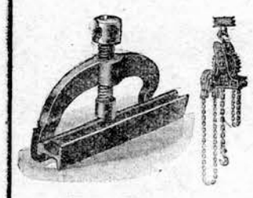
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